Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871. NUMBER 102.

THE MARCH TO SEDAN.

Statement by Count Palikao of the Causes Which Led to the Movement.

Paris (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Standard.

In a day or two there will appear a book, entitled "Twenty-four Hours in Office," by Count de Palikao. I extract from it the following passage respecting the injudicious march of the army to Sedan:

My opinion was (says the General) that the Army of Sedan could be divided into three columns—the right wing, composed of the First and Twelfth Corps (Generals Ducrot and Lebrun); by Suippe (from Mourmelon), Sainte-Menehould, Clermount (Argonne), Verdun; the centre, composed of the Seventh Corps (General Douay), by Sommesur-Py, (from Mourmelon), Ville-sur-Tourbe, Sainte-Menehould, Clermont, Verdun; the left wing, composed of the Fifth Corps (General de Failly), by Bethenville (from Mourmelon), Vouziers, Grand Pre, Varennes, Charny, or Verdun. The greatest distance between the columns of the right and the centre was 24 kilometres during the march; but it must be remarked that the right column arrived at Verdun on the 24th, and that, in case of emergency, it could have awaited the arrival of the centre column at Sivry-la-Perche, 10 kilometres from Clermont. The united strength of these two columns represented an effective force of 115,000 men at the opening of the defile at Hettes, on the valley of the Meuse, by Clermont, and could await the arrival of the Fifth Corps, which formed the left wing.

This latter corps, in proceeding toward the north, confirmed the Prince of Prussia's suspicion that the army was retreating toward Paris. In fact, a telegraphic despatch, which was designedly allowed to fall into the Prince's hands, recommended Marshal MacMahon to fall back on Paris by Rheims and Soissons. The Fifth Corps was the weakest; had lost a portion of its baggage, and was more easily movable; it could, in consequence, without the least difficulty, perform the distance to Grand Pre in three marches; Grand Pre was the key to the defiles which covered the march by Clermont on Verdun to the north; the enemy not having been perceived in this direction, the Fifth Corps continued its march by Varennes, in order to reach the valley of the Meuse, opposite to Charny, six kilometres north of Verdun. These marches were unattended with any danger; for on reaching the plain on the 24th the army of the Prince Royal of Saxony remained on the other side of the Meuse; and on the 25th it retreated with loss, after having attacked Verdun with 10,000 men. [Verdun was defended by its own National Guards; and the despatch announcing the repulse by them of the Saxon troops was read amid enthusiastic applause to the Legislative Body in the sitting of the 27th of August, 1870.] This march on Metz, which some military writers have characterized as audacious, was much less so than that undertaken before Sadowa by the second Prussian army (Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz) on the 26th of June, 1866, passing by the defiles of Silesia in presence of the Austrian army, occupying the fortified towns of Konigsgratz and Josephstadt, from Koniginhof, resting on the Elbe. There everything was against the Prussians; in our case everything was in our favor, for the passages of the Meuse to Verdun and Charny belonged to us. These same writers have profited by this circumstance to blame the flank march of the Army of Chalons as being exceedingly dangerous in the presence of the enemy. But many occasions offer themselves in war when such marches are advisable, if effected with promptitude, and with the precaution necessary under such circumstances. Without searching for illustrations further back than the reign of Frederick the Great, was it not by a rapid flank march that this famous General made his army cross the plain of Andenheim, in 1760, after leaving the camp of Langhen-Reichenbach, in order to give battle to the Austrians, and so occupy Torgau? In 1767 it was by a flank march that this able General despatched his army, in colums by lines to fight and win the battle of Lissa. Again, it was by a flank march, before the Russian army, that Sedlitz, the most renowned of Frederick's Generals, conducted his army from the left to the right flank of the Russians at Zerndorff, and drove them back with his cavalry. It is not my intention here to give an historical lecture on flank marches; and, without speaking of those executed by the greatest General of modern times—Napoleon I.—during the marches and counter-marches of his memorable campaign of 1814, I will enumerate another instance, which appears to me to have a certain analogy with what has just passed in 1870. In 1712, France, crushed by the victories of Prince Eugene and the Coalition, saw the road to the capital open to the enemy. Its last army—that of Marshal de Villars—was discouraged; it was necessary to strike a severe blow in order to save the kingdom. The genius of this great General conceived a plan the most audacious and the most vigorous in its execution that could be attempted for the welfare of the country. He carried Denain and the lines of Marchiennes by a flank march during the night, within but a short distance of the army of Prince Eugene, and almost under the eyes of the Prince himself.

Here is the opinion of Marshal Saxe on the operation, in which, being then a very young officer, he took part as Aid-de-Camp to Prince Eugene: "Marshal de Villars would have been lost at the affair at Denain had Prince Eugene marched to meet him when he crossed the Scheldt in his presence by a flank march." It was, nevertheless, this flank march—now characterized as imprudent—which saved France and the monarchy for Louis XIV. The capture of Denain deprived the allies of all their stores, and compelled them to raise the siege of the neighboring towns and cities, from which Marshal de Villars withdrew the troops of the garrisons to augment his own army. Was it not evident, moreover, that the great error committed at the commencement of the campaign of 1870 was the scattering about of the French troops opposed to the German masses? It was, therefore, necessary to adopt a different system; and, as it was evident that the French army had to encounter an army three times as numerous as itself, it was rational to search for means to bring together at one given point a compact mass, capable of fighting separately, and without disadvantage in numbers, each separate army of the enemy. There was only one means of attaining this end, viz., the union of the armies of Chalons and Metz. In order to effect this it was necessary to deceive the enemy by quick marches, and this is what would have taken place in the event to which we allude. I have already explained that the Prince Royal of Prussia—misled by a telegraphic despatch concerted with Marshal MacMahon—continued to march as far as Vitry-le-Francais, where he still remained on the morning of the 26th, i. e., 25 leagues from Verdun. However diligent the Prince might have been, it was impossible that he could reach the Meuse, or the approaches to Verdun, by the 27th, or the 30th. There were three long days' marches, if there are added to the 96 kilometres which separate these towns the natural obstacles presented by the country in the heights of the Meuse.

The battle, which was inevitable on the 26th at the latest, could only, therefore, have taken place between the army of Marshal MacMahon, 120,000 strong (supposing it even to have lost 15,000 men on the march), and the army of the Prince of Saxony, which did not exceed 70,000 men; the combat ought to have taken place between Verdun Etain, in the direction of Briey. Two hypotheses present themselves here. If the Prussian army before Metz had attempted to go to the assistance of that of the Prince of Saxony, it would have had in its rear the army of Marshal Bazaine, which, on the 14th, 16th, and 18th had sustained alone the attacks of the united armies of Prussia and Saxony, and maintained its positions. The position of these two German armies between two French armies would have become, therefore, critical; and a check inflicted on the first—without a safe line of retreat—would have changed the condition of things entirely. If, on the contrary, the army of Prince Frederick Charles had continued to watch the Army of Metz, the Saxon army would no doubt have been defeated and thrown back on that of Metz, when the latter would have been compelled to retire, and the junction would thus have been effected. In explaining the details of the march on Metz, as I submitted them to the Council of Ministers, it was far from my intention to attempt to control the operation attempted to be effected in a totally different manner by Marshal MacMahon. On the contrary, I am of opinion that it might have completely succeeded by the defiles of the north; and I am confirmed in this opinion by the statement of a Saxon Colonel, who, on the 6th of September, at Sedan, too, confessed to a friend of mine that the Saxon army at one time believed itself outflanked. I should astonish many critics were I say that the Prince of Saxony has spoken in a similar manner to one of the most honorable Generals in the French army, from whom I have the fact direct. It is no part of my duty, nor is it my intention, to search the causes which contributed to the ruin of a plan conceived and executed by a Marshal of France whom the army, whose entire confidence and esteem he very justly possesses, considers as a veritable Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*."

A Tipperary Riot.

A Dublin letter says: "An extraordinary case in Cashel, County Tipperary, was investigated on Thursday by the magistrates. A menagerie, owned by a man named Whittington, visited the place a few days ago, and was opened for the entertainment of the villagers. A crowd of spectators thronged the caravan, and amused themselves by poking the animals. Among those near the tiger's cage was a girl 4 years of age, who thrust her arm between the bars, and was immediately seized by an enraged jaguar, which wrenched the limb off before the child could be extricated. A scene of great confusion ensued, and the people ran away in terror. Whittington, apprehending an attack upon the menagerie and an attempt to destroy the animals, fastened up the caravan and remained within it. About 12 o'clock at night a party of 40 or 50 men came and broke it open, fired three shots into the cage, threatened to shoot Whittington if he interfered, and, having killed the jaguar, carried off the carcass and dissected it for the purpose of recovering the portions of flesh which he had eaten, in order that they might be buried in consecrated ground. Not satisfied with this revenge, they returned with a mob and again attacked the menagerie. The owner presented himself for a moment on the stage to remonstrate, but received a severe blow from a stone, and was obliged again to hide himself. For four hours the mob continued to shower stones upon the caravan, and he dared not venture out. He swore that as many as 1,200 stones were flung by the crowd. The police from the nearest station, which is three miles distant, at length came to the rescue, and identified three of the rioters, who have been sent for trial at the next Quarter Sessions."

MRS. JIM FISK'S WARDROBE.

How the Revenue of the Erie Railroad is Spent in Paris.

From the Fashion Article of the American Register.

I have just had an opportunity of inspecting the wardrobe of a wealthy American lady before all the wonders of Parisian art and taste of which it was composed were packed up and sent to Liverpool, *en route* for Boston. Thus provided, Mrs. J. F——k, Jr., the lady in question, may well aspire to be the leader of fashion this coming winter. It would take up too much time and space to proceed seriatim through the catalogue of novelties purchased by this fair dame, and I shall therefore confine myself to a description of a few of them. There were India shawls of every description, one being elegantly wrought in gold, to say nothing of opera mantles, and house-sacks of the same material, with black, gray, scarlet, and white centres. A neglige du matin was made entirely of camel's-hair shawls, trimmed with a wide silk fringe to match the various colors. Nothing was left out in the fur line; ermine, sable, seal-skin, schonts, silver-squirrel, were made up in sacks, cloaks, muffs, and carriage bags for the feet, and to crown all there was an immense carriage blanket in Russian sable, lined and quilted with white satin. The coachman's cape and cuffs were made of the same expensive fur. The harness of the lady's equipage was also purchased in Paris, and is heavily gilt. No more superb turn-out will be seen in New York or Boston.

Amongst the dresses I particularly admired a white satin dinner toilette, embroidered with massive bouquets and garlands of flowers, and trimmed with point lace flounces. The tunic was also of lace, with pointed waist, which style the wearer is said to prefer, as showing to the greatest advantage her exquisite figure. There were also dresses of seagreen faille, embroidered with wreaths of wild flowers; of pearl gray silk (walking suit) trimmed with black velvet, with chapeau to match; a golden-brown faille, elegantly ornamented with chenille fringe, for a travelling costume; six black silks, long and short, some trimmed with Valenciennes, fine as a cobweb, others adorned with beautiful Duchesse lace; a dozen ball-dresses of every shade, made up most expensively, yet in perfect taste and keeping. In fact, although every article of dress was supplied in the greatest profusion, all was selected with so much taste and judgment that they were in perfect harmony. There were 12 complete sets of laces for trimming dresses, composed of point de Venise, point d'Angleterre, Duchesse, Valenciennes, Malines, etc., most of the designs having been made especially for this order. I saw two thread lace parasols, one with pearl handle inlaid with gold, the other with gold and garnet. There were also two point lace parasols, one mounting being in nacre and turquoise, the other in coral, composed of one solid piece, beautifully carved in large figures, representing an old Neapolitan fable, and probably the most remarkable work of art ever executed for such a purpose. The fans were superb in design and finish, one being in nacre, with the name of the fair owner in fine pearls on the mounting. It was perhaps the most delicate and dainty of the collection, though many would perhaps prefer the massive gold mounting, set with precious stones, and a thread lace design representing a biblical story. There was also a delicious Watteau fan and a pompadour, but a Chinese fan with innumerable heads and figures clothed in silver tissue, was the most unique affair of its kind ever imported. It is only used by the most aristocratic celestials in the flowery land. The parures were, I need not say, magnificent; every gem being richly represented, the diamond solitaires alone amounting to an immense sum. The brooches, earrings, necklaces, or riviere, bracelets, comb, buttons, and stars of the same stones, were remarkable for their size and beauty. The coral necklace was composed of twelve rows of large balls, each separate one being perfectly round and unblemished. The most artistic set, though making the least show, was a magnificent gold one, from a famous Roman house, designed expressly for Mrs. F——k and not to be repeated under five years. I shall not attempt a description of the lingerie; suffice it to say, that the renowned ... went to see, did not surpass it in any respect. Every article was furnished in two or three dozens, and loaded down with Valenciennes. The stockings, woven in the finest silk, looked like fairy net; some had bands of flowers beautifully embroidered to match the different toilettes, others were formed of nothing but open work, requiring a flesh-colored silk one underneath.

The Colonel's linen was also laid out ready for the packer. The shirts were made of the finest texture, with elegantly embroidered designs, such as railroad cars, locomotives, steamboats, etc. There were large quantities of silken hose, embroidered with designs similar to those already noticed, and dozens of batise handkerchiefs, ornamented with delicate lines and exquisitely-wrought monograms.

A last word to describe three morning dresses, completed for Mrs. F——k at the last moment. One was a heavy white rep silk, with Watteau plait in the back, and of loose sack form in front. The entire surface was covered with gold braid, laid on in a superb pattern of flowers and birds. The dress was lined with rose-colored satin and quilted. All around the edge and up each side of the Watteau fold, was placed a wide band of schontz fur, the same dark trimming reaching high up around the throat. The second one was a light blue satin, empress form, also lined and quilted, but in white silk. Around the jupe was placed, *a feston*, a deep fall of the English guipure, but dyed blue, to correspond with the shade of the robe. This is a new fashion, just about to be launched by the great arbiter elegantiarum. This lace has been made and worn during the past year, but it has never been dyed to match the toilets until now. A beautiful sea-green and a crimson Havana were employed to trim silks of the same shade.

The third and last *toilet de matin* was made in black Casmere, braided all over the entire dress, heavy silk cord and tassel confining it to the figure. A rich quilted lining of maise silk completed this most stylish neglige. The last, but by no means the least, important feature of this wardrobe were the gloves, which were multiform in design, and as varied in shades. Extravagance of buttons, however, appears to be the most marked innovation in this important portion of the toilet.

The King of Jersey—How New Jersey Got out of the United States.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

The origin of the allusion of New Jersey as a foreign country is said to be as follows: After the downfall of the First Napoleon, his brother Joseph, who had been King of Spain, and his nephew, Prince Murat, son of the King of Italy, sought refuge in this country, and brought much wealth with them. Joseph Bonaparte wished to build a palatial residence, but did not desire to become a citizen, as he hoped to return to Europe. To enable him as an alien to hold real estate required a special act of the Legislature. He tried to get one passed for his benefit in several States, but failed. He was much chagrined, especially because Pennsylvania refused. After this he applied to the New Jersey Legislature, which body granted both him and Murat the privilege of purchasing land. They bought a tract at Bordentown, and built magnificent dwellings, and fitted them up in the most costly manner. Rare paintings, statuary, &c., were profuse, and selected with care, and the grounds laid out with exquisite taste. Joseph Bonaparte's residence was, perhaps, the finest in America. Thousands of people visited it from all parts of the country, and were treated courteously. He was profuse with his money, and gave a great impetus to business in the small town. The Philadelphians, finding he had apparently no end of money, and that he used it to benefit business generally, regretted, when it was too late, that they had refused to let him locate among themselves; and, to keep up their mortification, would always taunt Jerseymen with having a King—with importing the King of Spain to rule over them—they were called Spaniards and foreigners on this account. But these taunts harmed no one, as the Jerseymen lost nothing by their alluring him to settle among them, and the term "foreigner" jokingly applied to Jerseymen, has come down to us long after its origin has been forgotten, except by a few men of the past generation. Many years ago—during the reign of Louis Philippe, we believe—both Bonaparte and Murat found they could safely return to Europe, and they sold out and returned.

Transmigration of Souls.

The Bonard will case was again up before Surrogate Hutchings, in New York, on Thursday afternoon, and Dr. Clymer, of the Philadelphia Hospital, who has made a special study of nervous diseases, presented important evidence. The extravagant admiration of Bonard for Mr. Bergh, and his will giving $100,000 to the society with the long name, were not, in the eyes of the doctor, evidence of mental weakness. In response to the question, "Do you consider a man who believes in the transmigration of souls, and frequently expresses an opinion that the bodies of men pass into the bodies of animals, irrational?" the Doctor said: "Not necessarily. For this reason: It is a belief held by many of the first minds in the world in ancient and modern times. Pythagoras learned it from the Egyptians, who are thought to be the first who believed in the immortality of the soul, and they believed that, being immortal, the soul, on leaving the man's body, passed into other animals. Some hold it returned, purified, after thousands of years, to the human form. The Druids of France, Britain, and Germany held it. The Brahmins hold it, and the disciples of Fourier in France. Some of the fathers of the Church—Origen, for instance—held it. Some theologians try to show from the 9th chapter of John that it is the doctrine of the New Testament, and some have held that the doctrine of Purgatory originated from it. Besides, beliefs are held sometimes as mere metaphysical beliefs. There is a difference between religious conviction and the mere holding of a general belief on a subject. Some Christians think others who believe certain doctrines are under a delusion; but a medical expert, without finding evidence of a delusion in a general way, would not be warranted in saying such persons were laboring under mental unsoundness." And that was an eminently proper answer, damaging as it was to the parties trying to break the will.

THE INDIANS.

Action of the Government in Relation to the Apaches—White Encroachments on the Reservations.

Washington (Nov. 9) Despatch to the New York Times.

The formal orders necessary to carry out the policy agreed upon at the conference between the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of War in regard to the treatment of the Arizona Indians have been prepared. The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the President which recites the details of the policy to be pursued, and asks to have orders sent to the military commanders instructing them as to the duties which will fall to them to perform. These instructions go from the President, through the War Department, and were prepared by General Sherman. To-day the outline of the plan arranged for the suppression of Indian disorders in Arizona, may be briefly drawn. It is believed that putting a stop to outrages by the Apaches is a matter of good administration alone. The orders given look to harmonious and united action by the military forces and the agents of the Indian Office. General Crook is, in the first place, to circulate among both whites and Indians, a notice that the latter must go on their reservation; that the government cannot permit them longer to send their old men and women and children on to the reservations, to be fed and taken care of, while their young men go on the war-path; that all who go upon the reservations shall be protected and fed by the government to the full extent of its power, but those who stay away from the reservations, and commit murders and depredations, shall be punished by the soldiers. The soldiers and agents will disseminate this notice as widely as possible, and give the Indians an opportunity to comply with its requirements. It is sent among the whites also, that they may understand what the government is doing, and be deterred from attempting to imitate the Camp Grant massacre. The operations of all the government officers will be directed to enforcing on both parties compliance with the terms of the notice. An army officer will be appointed Superintendent at each reservation until the Interior Department is ready to take charge of the Indians. Superintendent Bendell is directed by the Secretary of the Interior to have his headquarters with General Crook, and the two are expected to confer and work together. If both persuasion and threats fail to induce the warriors to accept the terms of the government, then General Crook will have an opportunity to engage in a vigorous campaign, in which he will not be hampered or restrained and his efforts thwarted by the agents of the Peace Commission, because they have consented in advance to the policy. It is hoped that, with the exercise of good judgment and a wise discretion by the officers of the government in the execution of their orders, Indian outrages in Arizona, at least, may be hereafter suspended.

The white settlers near the Indian territory seem determined to steal the Indian lands. They seem possessed with the idea that speedy extermination surely awaits the red men, and that those who have secured lodgment in their territory will do so to their profit. The various warnings given them by the Secretary of the Interior have not had the desired effect—to cause them to leave. It has come to this, that the preservation of the faith of the government with the Indians in the interests of peace requires that those who settle upon Indian lands, contrary to treaty stipulations, shall be removed, and it is probable that a call will soon be made upon the War Department to see that their removal is made.

Cachise Still on the War-Path—Colyer's Peace a Humbug.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 4.—The Tucson *Citizen* has the following: The Eastern mail just arrived brings news that the Indians who killed Richard Barnes near Camp Bowie, on the 21st, were overtaken by Captain Russell, with twenty-six troops, in Horseshoe Canon, where an engagement of several hours' duration occurred. At the first fire, a citizen volunteer guide named Robert A. Whitney, was shot dead, and in the fight two soldiers were wounded, and two horses shot. The Indians were numerous and in a secure place among the rocks, and could not be dislodged. Captain Russell's report says the Indians were led by Cachise, before reported as having made peace.

It now seems certain that Cachise never went to Canada Alamoso on any conditions whatever, but that some other Indian, in his name, did go, and deceived the over-anxious Colyer agents. The eight Camp Grant Indians indicted for murder by the United States grand jury could not be found by the United States Deputy Marshals anywhere on the reservation, although they were there one day before these officers reached Camp Grant with warrants. More stock, stolen near this town since Colyer made his famous peace at Camp Grant, has been found at the latter place and bought of the Colyer Indians, and is now returned to the owners here. Such is the peace made for this people by Colyer.

The European Dockyards, Engineering Works, and Iron Shipbuilding Establishments—Observations of the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 7.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, Mr. James W. King, of Pennsylvania, who recently returned from Europe, where he was engaged several months making observations of the dockyards, engineering works, and iron shipbuilding yards in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, reports many of those establishments to be of very extensive character, the machinery and appliances of the most improved kind, and all the yards in Great Britain to be working up to their full capacity.

There are five government yards in England. The Chatham yard has within its walls an area of 339 acres, the others nearly as much. All are complete in basins, dry-docks, ship-houses, machinery, and appliances, any one of the number being more than equal to all our navy yards combined. In the five dock yards there are thirty-four stone dry-docks, besides as many more in the Kingdom belonging to private companies.

Of the engineering works and iron yards not under the control of the government, there are thirty-seven on the River Clyde, in Scotland. One of them, Elder & Co.'s, has ten iron ocean steamers on the blocks under construction, four at the docks being engined, besides orders for others not yet commenced. Eight thousand workmen are employed in this establishment.

On the River Tyne twelve engineering works are busily engaged constructing iron ships.

It is estimated that the total tonnage of iron vessels built this year in Great Britain will reach 5,000,000, besides iron-clads and unarmed ships building for the British Navy.

In France the national dockyards are five in number, namely: Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochfort, and Toulon. The latter is the first French port of war, and most important dockyard of France.

Of the French private engineering establishments visited, the most important is that of Schneider & Co.'s, at Le Creusot (Saone et Loire). This establishment is also a manufactory of materials as well as an engineering works. There are but three of its kind in the world, and it is the largest of the three. The area of ground within the walls is 297 acres; the buildings cover a surface of 49 1-2 acres. Before the Franco-German war a force of 15,000 men was employed. The works are divided into eleven mechanical departments, all under the superintendence of one engineer.

The several works are connected by railways, amounting to 43 1-2 miles of track, operated by fifteen locomotives. In one year there were produced 250,000 tons of coal, 280,000 tons of pig metal, 130,000 tons of castings, and 110,000 tons of plates, bar, and other varieties of wrought iron.

At present all departments engaged in work for railways are full of orders to fill deficiencies consequent upon the destruction of rolling stock during the late war, but the marine engineering departments have orders only to a limited extent.

In Germany, the most important establishment visited was the noted steel works and gun factory of Herr Krupp, at Essen. These works are the most extensive of their kind in existence. They cover an area of several hundred acres; more than forty large, substantial buildings are within the walls, and every variety and production of cast steel is manufactured. The rolls and hammers for making the steel are the largest and heaviest ever used. The drop of the largest steam-hammer weighs fifty tons. Here were made the cast-steel cannon that made such havoc with the French army in the late war, and here have been made the guns for all European nations except France and England.

In Belgium the important establishment visited was the Cockerell Company's, at Zeraing, on the river Meuse. These works are similar to those of Mr. Schneider, alluded to above, except that there are no shipbuilding or locomotive works attached.

In none of the extensive European establishments are persons admitted to gratify their curiosity merely. Foreign officers, properly introduced, are, however, well treated and have all necessary facilities extended to them to aid in any investigations desired to be made.

DOES TWEED CONTEMPLATE FLIGHT?

An Interview with Charles O'Conor—What the Law Officers of the State Can and Cannot Do with Tweed—The Frauds in Fields' District.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 11.

In one of the morning papers it was stated again, but rather more broadly than in the previous announcement, that Mr. Tweed meditated flight, and the statement was accompanied by details that indicated the possession of positive information on the part of the writer. With a view of ascertaining the reliability of this report, a *Herald* reporter paid a second visit to Mr. Charles O'Conor. It will be seen from the subjoined conversation that Mr. O'Conor did not confine the topic to the prospective flight of "the Boss," but discussed, in a discursive manner, the present aspect of the political battle-field generally:

"I find one of the morning papers, Mr. O'Conor, refers rather openly to Tweed's flight, and which you will remember you and I discussed somewhat reservedly the other morning."

"Yes; I quite expect that you newspaper men will denounce me, probably, and my legal associates, in a week or so, for not being more prompt and more decisive in our action against Tweed and others, and allowing them, in all probability, to leave the country."

"Then there is really no disguise thrown over Tweed's preparations for his departure, is there?"

"I don't think there is any disguise but what can be seen through. He is, we know, turning his property into available assets, and just taking all the preliminary steps that men take when they seek to elude justice by flight to a foreign land."

"But, surely, Mr. O'Conor, there is some means that the law has at its disposal to prevent so great a scandal resting upon its prerogative. To allow a man like Tweed to go unwhipped of justice, would be a disgrace to those who have the power to put the law in motion."

"Yes, that is precisely what I expect to hear and see published, only in a more amplified form, very soon, when Tweed and his associates have fled the country. But I think the public will see when our plans and legal actions are laid before them that we have done right, and that we could not have done anything more than we have done."

"That is just where the difficulty is to the general public, who look at the matter from the outside point of view. The public says of Mr. W. M. Tweed that it is just as easy to prevent him getting away as it is any ordinary bank or bond thief who has been arrested as he walks the gangway of some outward-bound steamer."

"Yes; but Mr. Tweed is not an ordinary bank or bond thief."

"But you have the police and detective force at your command the same as any other citizens, Mr. O'Conor."

"We have; but the police force would not be very active in arresting Mr. Tweed even now, if we could give them the power, and would certainly not help us by informing us as to his movements."

"Then you think Mr. Tweed will take his flight, as a matter of policy, and that there are not many impediments in his way if he chooses to do it?"

"I certainly do think so, and I am quite prepared for the temporary public indignation that will consequently arise. I don't think that he will be the only prominent criminal that will go, either."

"Well, if his flight is so inevitable, the next consideration is his bail. That is a million, I believe; shall you apply for its enlargement?"

"It is scarcely fair to ask me that. You will probably remember what was said in our papers when we instituted the civil proceedings against Tweed. Our papers show that Tweed ought to have been held in a three millions and a half bail, but the Judge fixed it at a million. I don't complain of the Judge's decision in any way. No man that I am aware of in the history of the country was ever held before in a million dollars bail, and a million dollars seemed sufficient to hold Tweed. I am afraid it will not be."

"It seems almost a pity that you cannot bring the action of the United States Government to bear in a case like this, Mr. O'Conor."

"As far as that is concerned we cannot, but I am a Democrat, and even if we could I should be opposed to bringing the United States Government in. I am disposed to think the government has interfered too much already."

"I am afraid it will always remain a lasting disgrace to this city, and be very prejudicial in a moral point of view, if men who steal millions are allowed to get away from justice and luxuriate in foreign lands without any let or hindrance by the country they have so shamefully defrauded."

"Tweed will not be allowed to do that. Wherever he may go in Europe he will find that he cannot remain with impunity. He will be followed wherever the law can follow him."

"Is it not better to prevent his going, Mr. O'Conor?"

"Well, I am much more concerned about preserving intact and away from the plunder of these thieves the balance of the City Treasury than I am about restitution and punishing them. I would do both if we can, but if it is a choice as to the two, I prefer the former to the latter."

"Fields, the Corporation Attorney, whom you are prosecuting too, has been admitted also to bail I see. Do you think his election will be disputed on the ground of fraud?"

"Yes, certainly. I understand Fields is greatly disappointed with his majority as it is larger than he wished it to be. There is no doubt that he has cheated Mr. Seymour out of his election; but it is equally certain that Mr. Seymour, who will be an invaluable legislator, will take the seat."

"You don't intend to dispute Fields' seat on the ground of his Fire Department frauds, I presume?"

"No, his seat will be disputed on the ground of fraud at the elections, of which I believe there is abundant proof. The civil suit is complete in every respect, and Fields' fraud can be assailed technically and on its merits. I think if the district had been as well watched as some of the other districts, Fields could not have got himself counted in."

Obituary—General Benedek.

General Field-Marshal Benedek died suddenly of an apoplectic attack, on the 26th ult., at Vienna. He was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian Army as a Cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1843. Two years later, he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Gallicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the West, thereby enabling General Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847, at the head of the regiment Gyulai, to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848, under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After that he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. At the close of this war he passed, with the rank of Chief of Staff, to the Second Corps of the Army of Italy. During the war of Italian independence, in 1859, he was one of the few Austrian Generals who exhibited any very great military capacity. He covered the retreat from Milan to the Mincio, and at the battle of Solferino he commanded the left wing of the Austrian Army, which was the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860, and, in view of the critical state of affairs in Italy, he was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian Army in that country.

During the brief but decisive war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, General Benedek was from May 8 in command of the Army of the North. About the middle of June, he was in presence of the Prussian forces, and retreated as if to allure them to a favorable position for his army. At length the two armies confronted each other at Sadowa (July 3), and in that great battle, which lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon, the Austrian forces were completely defeated. General Benedek soon suffered the penalties of defeat. He was superseded in the command of the army by the Archduke Albert, and, in October, 1866, he was put on the retired list.

Wrecks on the British Coast.

According to the "British Wreck Register," the number of ships lost or damaged on or within ten miles of the coast of the United Kingdom, in the year 1870, was 1,865, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 404,000, and manned by 16,842 men and boys. The casualties in which these losses occurred numbered but 1,502, as the cases of collision involved two or more vessels in one calamity. Of the total ships lost, 1,552 belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies, and 271 to foreign countries. Of the remaining 42, the nationality is unknown. Of the 1,502 casualties, 361 were collisions, and 1,141 were wrecks, &c. Of the latter number 411 were total losses, and 730 were damaged more or less serious. The disasters, other than collisions, in 1869 were 1,653, or 512 more than in 1870. The total losses in 1870, by casualities other than collisions, were 411, of which 63 were from defects in the ship or equipments, 77 from carelessness or neglect, and the remainder from various other causes. The total number of British ships totally lost on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, from unseaworthiness, in the last ten years is 538, and the casulities resulting in partial damage from the same cause are 586.

The loss of life attending the disasters in 1870 was 774, which is 159 less than in 1869, and a smaller number than in any year since 1865. Of the 774, 180 were from one vessel, the ill-fated steamer Cambria, bound from New York to Glasgow, and 300 from nine other ships, nearly one-half of the lives lost being from only ten ships.

In connection, the *Wreck Register* gives the operations of the National Lifeboat Association. During 1870 the number of lives saved from vessels was 4,654, hundreds being rescued by that institution. It has a fleet of 230 lifeboats, and rescues every year about 800 shipwrecked persons. Altogether, since its establishment, it has contributed to rescuing from death upward of 20,000 people.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Late Imperial Interviews and Their Significance.

The text of Count Beust's circular to the Austrian diplomatic agents, explanatory of the Gastein and Salzburg interviews, appears in the *Journal des Debats*. The document is dated September 12, 1871, and says:

"As you have learned from the newspapers, the Emperor, our august master, has stayed a couple of days at Salzburg, in order to salute the Emperor William on his passage through that place, and thus return the visit that sovereign at Ischl. This exchange of courtesies indicates the complete restoration of the former relations of friendship between the two monarchs, and gives a sanction to the assurance mutually given by the two Cabinets when the new organization of Germany was determined upon. In this point of view it is quite natural that to such facts an importance should be attributed which I am the first to admit. But at the same time I must require that the true character of these interviews be not misrepresented, and that they be not connected with combinations with which they have nothing to do. It is not a policy of surprise that has been prepared, and no special plan has been discussed, and still less settled. The communications exchanged between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna in the month of December last, and the programme of which I laid before the Delegations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, continue to form the basis of our position toward other States. The meeting of the sovereigns and their Ministers is but a simple consequence of the line of conduct then adopted with the approval of all. There is, therefore, not the slightest ground for any uneasiness, seeing that our position is exactly the same as it was before the interviews. I have equal pleasure in stating that the *pourparlers* to which those interviews gave rise have produced results which we cannot but regard as very satisfactory to ourselves, and, as I believe, to all Cabinets which, like us, are desirous of seeing the peace of Europe settled upon a solid basis. Not only have my interviews with Prince Bismark made evident our sincere desire to contribute to the strengthening of the general peace and to prevent the revival of irritating questions which might disturb it, but, further, they have enabled us to recognize the perfect identity of our views as to our future relations, the absence of all conflict of interests, the utility, in short, and the facility, of a preliminary understanding upon all political questions; and in this manner they have served to establish personal relations of real and mutual confidence. Presented thus in their true light, the meetings of the sovereigns and their Ministers, far from affording any causes for suspicion, offer to all Europe a new guarantee of peace. Be pleased to neglect no opportunity of removing erroneous impressions tending either to cast doubts upon our intentions, or to represent what has passed as of a nature to give umbrage to other Cabinets."

GEORGIA.

In Re Bullock.

"H. V. R." writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Atlanta, an interesting letter about Governor Bullock's resignation, in which he relates some conversations which he has held with prominent officers of the State. Referring to Bullock's letter, he says:

I will tell you why Bullock ran away. He had issued to H. I. Kimball and others all the bonds going to the Macon & Brunswick Road—over $6,000,000—while still the road lacked seventy-five miles of being completed. The work is now stopped, and the State has been swindled. Kimball ran short of funds, and got the Governor to overissue the amount of bonds due him, so that he could hypothecate them. He deposited them in New York, and obtained an advance of 60 cents on the dollar. When the time came to redeem, he could not do it, and as the Legislature was about to meet, they would be sure to unearth the whole thing, expose the fraud, and impeach Bullock for violating the law. When Kimball failed, Bullock made frantic efforts to get up the money himself, so as to get back the bonds and show that Kimball had not been overpaid, but he failed. Some of the lessees of the State Road proposed to help him, but it would not contain it when they found the amount was so large. This last, however, is mere rumor. At all events Bullock failed to raise the wind sufficient to set himself square on the record, and went to New York to see what he could do there. He had his resignation, and "address to the people" all prepared before he left here, but to be kept secret until he found out what he could do in New York. He failed to make any arrangement there, and with certain impeachment staring him in the face if he came back, he let fly his address and resignation, and remains away. The conspiracy against him was none other than a determination to impeach him if he had misappropriated the public funds. If this could not have been proved against him, and a clear case made out he would not have been impeached. The Democracy of this State are not anxious to make a martyr of Bullock, and the majority of the Legislature are not the men to commit perjury to remove an honest man, especially so when he has only some 12 months to serve. Not two weeks ago Bullock told me that the present Legislature was one of the best that had ever been elected in Georgia; that they were capable and honest, although Democratic, and much better representatives of the people than the last one.

Dr. Angier, the State Treasurer, is represented as saying:

"But I doubt if he could escape impeachment, even if he could get this Macon & Brunswick Railroad matter arranged. He has used $3,000,000 of State bonds papers in some way, nobody knows how. He was perfectly reckless in financial matters, the State's as well as his own. He had nothing when he went into office, and I am told that on his place above here he has spent $35,000. Then he had used an immense amount for political purposes. His bills at Washington were very heavy when he was lobbying there, as one item amounted to near $5,000, which he explained that he used to buy up Forney's *Chronicle*. In addition to buying up papers abroad, he had about all in the State in tow. To one little paper in Covington, with neither readers nor influence, he paid over $3,000 in two months. The country papers used to bring in such enormous bills—frequently five times larger than the whole print shop was worth that I stopped paying them. It was such a downright, unmitigated swindle. Well, Bullock goes to work and has the Legislature pass a law, and here it is (showing me the act), compelling me to pay all printing claims, and all others that may be approved. They had my hands tied then, and went on with their swindles. One editor, who had a little office that you could have put it in a wheelbarrow, told me that he wouldn't want a better thing than to get to do Bullock's printing for a year."

Dr. Angier here showed me a little pamphlet of laws, about 80 pages of large type, and wanted to know what I guessed Bullock paid for 10,000 copies. I put the figures high, and said $2,000. "No," said the Doctor; "he paid $11,000, and I am told by experienced printers that a man can make money to do the job for $1,800 or $2,000. That is a specimen of the manner in which he throws around the people's money."

The Great Utah Tin Mine.

From the Territorial Enterprise.

We scarcely know what to think of the great tin mine of Utah. This is not an abundant metal, particularly in the United States, and when we are told that a mountain of it has been found in Utah, we are compelled to take the statement with a great deal of allowance. The principal tin mines in the world are in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, which yield about 7,000 tons of tin annually. Tin is also found in Spain, Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, France, Siberia, Australia, the Island of Banca, in South Asia, Burmah, Madagascar, Mexico, and in several of the South American States. The tin product of Australia is very considerable. The mines of Bolivia are neither rich nor extensive, but little tin has been as yet discovered in the United States. It has been found in small quantities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, and to a greater extent in California. There is consumed in the United States annually about $6,000,000 worth of tin, worth $600 or $700 per ton. Hence it will be seen, if a mountain of tin has been found in Utah, the discovery is valuable almost beyond estimate. The mine is called the Star of the West, and a correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* says it is located about three miles from Ogden, in a southerly direction from the town. The writer adds: "Samples of the ore were forwarded to Washington for an assay, and returns have been received announcing that the samples contained 61 per cent of tin, and with the gangue an average of 37 per cent. The mine appears to be a mountain of ore rising with an almost solid face of the mineral. The company owning it have bonded it to Governor Woods, Gould & Son, and Dr. Gaff, of this city, for $101,500, of which $1,500 has been paid in cash. The mine will be placed in the London market, not so much for sale as to obtain the necessary capital to procure machinery for developing and working it." As the government has offered a bounty of $500,000 for the discovery of a tin mine yielding a certain number of tons of ore of a certain value, it is strange that the Utah mines should be bonded for $101,500; however, the discovery may be all that is claimed for it. If so, it is worth millions of dollars instead of thousands.

Washington (Nov. 11) Despatch to the New York Herald.

It is certain that a systematic effort is being made to "bull" the New York and other financial markets in the interests of the new so-called tin mines at Ogden, the junction of the two Pacific Railroads in Utah. The tenor of letters affecting to be private and of the recent press despatches received here leaves no doubt of the object in view. With reference to the last report of the crucible and other test applied by Cornish miners and other experts, the Geologist of the General Land Office states that he recently tested some of the identical mineral referred to and pronounced against its claim to be recognized as tin. This verdict giving dissatisfaction to expectant speculators, he sent the fossil compound to a noted expert in Philadelphia, who applied to it the ultimate tests of chemistry, and declared it to have no commercial value whatever, except, perhaps, as ballast. Cornwall may possess itself in peace a little longer.

FURNITURE.

THE WEBER Furniture Company, OF DETROIT,

Having established a Branch in Chicago, at corner of JACKSON and CLARK-STS., are now able to supply any quantity of

FURNITURE

Of every description at FOUR DAYS' NOTICE.

They always have a Sample Stock sufficient for Rooms, Cottages, &c., on hand. Private Mansions, Hotels and others will find prices LOW, terms LIBERAL, and attention PROMPT.

Address A. A. FARWELL, Agt., Corner Jackson & Clark-sts., Chicago

STOVES.

STOVE DEALERS!

We have kept our stock complete by heavy shipments from our foundries, and you can rely upon having your orders filled without a day's delay for the

FEARLESS

Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood.

BRILLIANT

Base-Burner, for large or small rooms. CHEAP COOK AND PARLOR STOVES in great variety, at low prices.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.

30 and 32 South Canal-st.

STOVES.

If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS, THE ILLUMINATOR.

If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the MAGEE ADVANCE, MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range.

The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by

TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

SHIRTS.

GENUINE Cheviot Shirts.

50 Dozen Just Received,

In New and Desirable Styles.

BROWN & PRIOR, 659 Wabash-av., Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, HEADQUARTERS AT 522 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of Boots and Shoes, and are prepared to supply customers.

Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots & Shoes,

Are receiving a full stock in their new store, No. 223 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite Tremont House, and are ready to supply their old friends and the trade generally. The BEST GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel, LOCATED Corner Clark and Polk-sts.

Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.

H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House, WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel, Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask for Busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company, 700 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

Philadelphia Pressed Brick!

I am now prepared to fill orders for a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF BRICK for building Fronts. Samples can be seen at my office, 220 LAKE-ST., P. A. MESEROLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Opening!

ROBERT H. GARDNER takes pleasure in notifying his numerous friends that he will, THIS DAY, Nov. 16, 1871, open in connection with his Cigar Business, at 821 State-st., under City Hotel, a comfortable and select Sample-room. A continuance of his old custom is solicited. The best of Liquors on hand.

R. H. GARDNER, 821 STATE-ST.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Druggists' Glassware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Manufacturers' Supplies.

Agents for Henry Thayer & Co.'s FLUID EXTRACTS AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS; JOHN WEYTH & BROS.' ELEGANT PREPARATIONS; COLLIER CO.'S LEADS.

FREIGHT.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

General Freight Agent's Office, November 15, 1871.

We are now prepared to receive and forward freight to all local stations on Michigan Central Road and branches, also to all points East.

THOS. HOOPS, General Freight Agent.

FLOUR.

QUINN, SWIFT & CO., 34 North Canal-st.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "MAGNOLIA," "DEXTER," I. X. L. Family Flour.

None Genuine unless obtained from us.

Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Cornmeal, Pearl Barley, &c., constantly in stock.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WM. H. SCHIMPFERMAN, IMPORTER, Offers now a Large Stock of French & German Wines, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Fancy Groceries,

All of RECENT importation, Wholesale and Retail.

5 & 7 W. Madison-st., near the bridge.

MILLINERY.

WEBSTER BROS., No. 485 West Washington-st., FRONTING UNION PARK.

Former Location, No. 84 Wabash-av.

We are prepared, as formerly, to accommodate our city and country customers, with a full stock of MILLINERY, at the lowest market prices. We have no BRANCH HOUSE in this city or ever have had. All orders, Wholesale or Retail, left with the above, address will receive our prompt attention.

WEBSTER BROS., 485 West Washington-st.

CARPETS.

Don't Pay the High Prices.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., Cor. Congress & State-sts.

HARDWARE.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, NO. 14 NORTH CANAL-ST., (Late 190 Lake-st.,) have a full line of Cabinet, Builders' and General HARDWARE, Upholsterers' Goods & Undertakers' Trimmings.

Thanking friends for past patronage, we ask a continuance of the same.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned are the only persons authorized in any way to contract or to make engagements for, or that can bind the RIVERSIDE HOTEL COMPANY; and that any engagement or contract purporting to be made for or on account of said Company, will be invalid and void as against said Company, unless made upon their joint order.

A. C. BADGER, S. D. KIMBARK, W. T. ALLEN, Trustees.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1871.

STOVES.

REMOVAL.

JEWETT & ROOT, Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow Ware, have removed their office to No. 243 Wabash-av. Warehouse corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts. We have a full assortment and can fill orders promptly.

THE CELEBRATED Dubuque Soft Coal Base-Burner.

A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Bendell, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. Call and see. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED.

Brick Wanted.

One million of Bricks wanted. Leave samples and prices at the office of F. & E. BAUMANN, Cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency OF Arthur C. Ducat,

30 and 32 Canal-st., West Side, 494 Wabash-av., South Side.

Adjusting Office, 494 Wabash-av.

Insure your Dwellings in the following companies tried by fire and found true: being old, well-known and reliable Companies.

HOME Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1853.

HOWARD Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1825.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1836.

The above companies pay every cent of their Chicago Losses promptly and with unimpaired capital will continue to indemnify the people.

Losses paid by this Agency up to 3 o'clock, 13th inst., amounted to one and a half million of dollars.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Agent.

"The First in the Field."

THE HOME Insurance Company OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Cash Capital, - -	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago, No. 17 Eldridge-court.

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co., LOCAL AGENTS, 10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Where over one and a quarter million dollars losses by the late fire have already been paid to over 700 claimants.

Underwriters' Agency, OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses, $2,500,000.

We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.

ADJUSTING OFFICE, 60 South Canal-st., SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE

Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices, 62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.

OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, AGENTS.

SAINT PAUL FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company.

Cash Capital and Surplus, Nov. 1, 1871, after paying Chicago losses, $722,582.

Losses adjusted and due, NONE.

Losses unadjusted outside of Chicago, $5,840.

Chicago losses adjusted and paid, and Policies issued by WM. E. ROLLO, 204 West Randolph-st.

J. C. BURBANK, President.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COM'Y, Adjustment Office, 608 WABASH-AV.

Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. SLY & HILL, 608 Wabash-av., who will also receive for cancellation policies of this Company, under which no loss has been sustained.

T. E. STILLMAN, For Receiver.

REPUBLIC Insurance Comp'y.

I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.

D. K. TENNEY, 461 Wabash-av.

American Exchange and Commerce Fire Insurance Companies, of New York.

All persons having Policies on which they have claims for loss will present their proofs immediately; and all having Policies in the Companies on which there has been no loss will bring them in for cancellation.

J. K. MURPHY, Adjuster.

Nov. 16, 1871. 77 West Madison-st., Room 5.

THE "SHELEHOFF."

Further Particulars of Her Wreck—Distressing Incidents of 109 Days—Captain Hopken's Dream.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 9.

On the memorable 19th day of October, when the sail of the wrecked brig Shelehoff was seen in the distance by the second-mate of the Moses Taylor, this vessel had drifted a long distance out of her course. The brig appearing to be in a distressed condition caused Captain Bennett to steer to it. The Moses Taylor approached within twenty feet of the wreck, and as the Captain viewed it from the wheel-house there appeared no sign of life; indeed, it looked as though no one could live upon it. His view of the brig was complete, the Moses Taylor standing within the short distance stated of the stern. Not a soul appeared to be on board. But what mariners term a "crow's nest," rigged on the foretop cross-trees, attracted his eye, and, knowing its purpose, he concluded that the bones, at least, of some lost mariners might be found there. It was constructed as a place where protection against the waves might be obtained; where from his elevated position the wrecked mariner might see and signal a friendly vessel to his assistance. And if the bones of the mariner remained not, then a clue might be obtained as to who the Captain, crew, and passengers were—some record which might be of use, or bring tidings to some home of the fate of a lost one. The waves dashed furiously over the brig; her stern was carried away, and through the opening the water rushed with the same fury. Her bow alone, or part of it, was not touched by the waves; and here the Captain saw a small piece of canvas, and his manly instinct prompted the notion that there might be perchance some one there. The passengers viewed the wreck with concern and anxiety, but so improbable did it appear that a living soul could be there that they urged the Captain to proceed, and not waste time by boarding it. The weak mariner may act on a suggestion of this kind, but Captain Bennett shrank from the idea of abandoning an unexplored wreck—from the idea that he failed to discharge a noble duty, from the feeling, however faint, that he might have saved the life of one human being, and that he did not make any effort so to do. He at once ordered the second mate to lower a boat, and board the wreck, in company with the third mate and a seaman. The orders were that the third mate should ascend the rigging to the crow's nest, assisted by the seaman, while the second mate should remain in the boat. This was accomplished with great difficulty. The sea was running high and breaking with violence against the wreck. While the two men were examining the rigging, the second mate brought his boat under the bow where the Captain saw the canvas, and cried out, "Brig ahoy!" expecting, of course, no response. The exclamation is natural to a seaman, under such circumstances, and was made impulsively and without any reflection; certainly without the faintest idea of the result that followed. The signal was answered by Captain Hopken, who was sheltered by the little piece of canvas, raising his head. In doing so he knocked it against a timber, which threw him back again. The mate saw the man's head rise in response to his call, and not having the remotest idea that a living soul was on board, he felt that some spirit of the deep had risen from his watery abode. He trembled with emotion; he became sadly frightened, and his nerve was completely shaken. The Captain arose, again, raised one hand in the air, and placing the other on his breast, with his eyes upturned, and perfectly unconscious that he was surrounded by men and friends, exclaimed, "Great God! am I saved?" The second mate, recovering his presence of mind, called the third mate and sailors down from the rigging. Captain Bennett having heard and seen the unfortunate Captain Hopken (but now the lucky), and supposing that there were others to be rescued, ordered another boat to be launched, but unfortunately there was work only for one boat to do. The emaciated Captain Hopken was lowered gently into the second mate's boat, and was placed on board the Moses Taylor, the noble prize of its still nobler commander, by whom he was warmly and tenderly received. While being taken to a stateroom he spoke, saying: "Halloo, Captain Bennett, is this you?" He appeared to speak consciously, and to realize fully that he was taken from the very jaws of death. On board he received every attention possible. Fortunately there were two physicians on the Moses Taylor, the regular ship's surgeon, and another who was going to join the Nebraska. Both gentlemen gave Captain Hopken their undivided care. Either one was with him continually. He was so weak that he could bear not more than a teaspoonful of gruel at a time, and the same quantity of wine, which were only given at stated intervals. It was not until the Moses Taylor was within half a day's run of Honolulu that Captain Bennett permitted two newspaper gentlemen who were on board to obtain the particulars which appeared in the Hawaiian *Gazette*.

When the second mate had secured the spirit which he supposed at first had arisen from the deep, he inquired particularly if there were others on board, but was told there was not—that they had all perished one by one. Knowing his state of mind, his word was not relied on, and a diligent search was made, but no one was found. The decks were three feet under water, except where the Captain lay, and no other part of the brig afforded protection for life. In the "crow's nest" a carpet bag was found which contained some clothing and fish. The Captain had a small canvas bag which contained some money, and in which there was a sealed vial. This contained a paper on which the details of the disaster had been written. It was placed beside him where he lay, and was intended as a record of the disaster.

During the journey to Honolulu Captain Hopken gave Captain Bennett many particulars relating to the disaster. When the Shelehoff, on the 3d of July, in a cyclone, became disabled by having her rudder carried away, the Captain, as already stated, rigged ropes from the wheel through blocks, so as to steer from the "crow's nest," as it was impossible to remain on deck. In this way the ship was steered for sixty-five days. The Captain's idea was to work to the Sandwich Islands. He relied principally upon the position of the stars by night to steer his course. In the day time the sun was no guide, and even at night in some cases he was compelled to steer without the assistance of the stars on account of heavy fogs. After having spent sixty-five days in the rigging, subsisting on fish and depending on the moisture of the sails for drink, they came on deck and improvised a place of shelter in the forecastle by spreading a top-gallant sail as an awning. The provisions taken from the wreck to the "crow's nest" having been exhausted, the rim wire of tin vessels was converted into hooks, and with these the crew fished, thus obtaining a fresh supply of food. The fish was dried and taken to the rigging.

They had to depend entirely for their supply upon the moisture of the atmosphere. Sheepskins, used as chafing gear, were hung from the rigging, to receive dew or rain. These skins were divided between those on board; that is, each man had his particular place to suck the water off, and he was not permitted to encroach upon his neighbor's portion. In this way they managed to moisten their parched lips, until one by one they came delirious and jumped overboard or died of exhaustion.

From the date of the wreck until the friendly visit of the Moses Taylor, four vessels were seen, but three were very far off. They could only be noticed in the distance. About seven to nine days before the Captain was rescued, and while there were still eight living souls on board, a bark drew near the wreck and stopped for a few minutes, but went away again on her course. While she lay in front of the wreck the men raised themselves on their knees, waved their handkerchiefs and pieces of canvas, and made all the signals in their power to attract attention. They were unable to halloo, and the result was that they were left to their fate. The Captain could see the letters composing the brig's name, which he says was a short one; could see a new spanker; saw parties moving on deck, and saw a lady sitting near the rail. This was in broad daylight, and Captain Hopken is at a loss to divine the meaning of the conduct of the Captain of the bark. His conduct is not humane, and if known he should be clubbed out of his position. The feelings of the wrecked and forsaken men as the bark turned away and went on her course were heartrending. Almost exhausted by starvation, and despairing of any relief, they had laid down calmly to meet their fate, when this harbinger of relief, as they fondly and really believed her to be, came alongside. Their hopes revived, and their failing spirits gave way to cheer. They raised themselves, and as they viewed the bark and saw her stop they believed a boat would be lowered, and that they would be rescued. But when this last hope disappeared, what must have been their condition? As the bark spread her sail and was wafted away from the scene of the wreck the men's spirits fell even lower, and never rose until they took their final departure. The first mate of the Shelehoff died two or three days after the disaster, and the others, except the eight on board when visited by the bark, died in September. Some died on the decks, and some became delirious and jumped into the ocean. Some days before his rescue, Captain Hopken rolled the dead bodies of three men into the sea.

Captain Hopken and Ashley Crane, three days before the arrival of the Moses Taylor, came down from the "crow's nest," having experienced the most intense cold. They left after them their supply of fish, with the intention of returning, but when they reached the deck they became so weak that they were unable to ascend again, and were thus left without food or any means of obtaining it. It had not rained for nine days, and during that time they never moistened their lips.

The night before the Moses Taylor arrived a slight shower of rain fell, and a tin cup of water was obtained. Captain Hopken confidently believed that Mr. Crane would have given him some, but he drank the whole ravenously! He then threw the cup on the deck, walked hurriedly away, and was not seen any more. It is supposed that the water made him delirious, and that he walked overboard, and found a grave in the Pacific.

Very frequently as Captain Hopken lay asleep or partly unconscious on deck or in the rigging he used to dream he heard the cry, "Brig, ahoy!" and raising himself he would answer, "Am I saved?" Casting his eyes wistfully around, he looked anxiously each time for that relief which he dreamed was at hand, but only to be disappointed. Each time his spirits became lower and his hopes to be saved grew less.

Before leaving the Moses Taylor, Captain Bennett asked him if he heard the noise of the steamer or boat, or the men on board. He said he did not, but fancied he heard somebody halloo, "Brig, ahoy!" This, said he I tried to forget, because I had often in my sleep, and when in a semi-conscious state, thought I heard that friendly call. Each time I raised myself up, looked around and beyond to the horizon, but only to be disappointed and to have the realization of that fate which seemed inevitable brought more vividly before me. Until I saw the boat's crew and the steamer, I did not believe my senses, and even then I doubted that I was not dreaming. Having been so often disappointed, and being more emaciated and worn out, I thought, when relief was near, that it was but a dream. Tired of hoping, and believing myself lost, I prepared a draught of blue stone and ink, which I intended should end my disappointments and stop my dreams.

DESTRUCTIVE VOLCANO.

Particulars of a Volcanic Outburst at Camiguin.

The following particulars of a volcanic outburst on the Island of Camiguin, in the Philippines, are from the *Diario de Manilla*, on the 8th of June:

"Camiguin is the name of a small island peopled by from 26,000 to 30,000 souls, earning their livelihood by tilling *abaca* (the plant yielding Manila hemp). On the 25th of February they were startled by shocks of earthquakes, which came so close after one another that one day no less than thirty-four were felt in one hour, moving in different directions. The islanders soon perceived that the shocks were strongest near the town of Catarman; for the mountain which bears that name was seen to have great clefts in its sides, and landslips had carried down from the top of the mountain to the bottom all the vegetation upon it, together with earth and stones. The townsfolk did not remove from their houses, trusting that these phenomena would pass off without doing any harm, as had happened in other parts of the Philippines; but on May 1, at 6 a. m., a small column of smoke was seen from Lubec, an outlying part of the town, whereupon a large number of the inhabitants prepared to take flight. The smoke disappearing after a time, they went back to their houses; but at 7 p. m. they were alarmed by a loud explosion, and on going out to find the cause they were seen by some onlookers at the distance to be enveloped by a cloud of fire at 1 stones. This cloud reached the latter, too, wounding and burning them partially. The whole of the population of the island then forsook their homes, and ran to the seashore to get away from the island; but when day dawned it was found that all this multitude could not leave for the opposite coast, owing to their only having five boats. Boats were then sent to the island in sufficient number to carry over the islanders to safer quarters." The *Diario* thus describes the state of the volcano then: "The sight of the volcano casting out almost unceasingly fire and smoke from five different places causes horror. It freezes the blood to see within a radius of three-quarters of a league the electricity (sic) and stones it cast out during the outburst had thrown down and burned everything. The number of victims it made at Lubec, which contained ninety houses, and in many other houses in the country near the crater, cannot be calculated to this day. More than twenty dead bodies have been met with near the aforesaid places, but nothing is known as to how many of the inhabitants of Lubec have perished, nor is it possible to ascertain the number, because the bodies lie buried under the stones and ashes cast out from the terrible vents of the volcano."

Tom Fields.

From the New York Times, Nov. 11.

That Tom Fields has cheated Governor Seymour out of his election in the Nineteenth Assembly District no one doubts. We shall, doubtless, be able to bring the fraud home to him before long—in the meantime Mr. Darling, a respectable lawyer, gives Fields a chance of proving himself in the right. We call the attention of the rascal, Fields, to the following letter:

No. 56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1871.

To Thomas C. Fields:

SIR: I am an elector of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Considering that your abilities were already amply taxed by the manifold duties devolving upon you as Corporation Attorney, as Commissioner of Parks, and as an employe of the public in sundry other positions, I thought the proposal to burden you with the additional task of representing us in the Assembly quite unreasonable, and consequently I did not vote for you.

Your eminent virtues and great readiness to serve your country in all the offices that its intelligent constituents might think fit to confer, have induced a different result from that which I had hoped for. A set of returns indicate that you are the choice of a majority. The most desirable thing next to your defeat, would be to ascertain by what manner of men your election was effected. Some believe that it resulted from skillful canvassing by the inspectors, but I shall assume for the present that all the 2,218 votes you claim were actually cast for you.

You are gazetted as a very charitable man. I will give you an opportunity of earning $250, with little labor, which, if you please, you can bestow upon some worthy object. If you will permit one of your clerks to procure and send to my office the affidavits of twenty-five men, not employed in any public work of the city or county, stating that they voted for you, I will forthwith pay you the above sum. I cannot but suppose that you will ask the best known and most respectable of your supporters thus openly to testify their esteem for your character. As this, however, is a matter of taste, and I cannot be sure of your notions on the subject, I must require that each deponent state his age, place of business, and occupation. I do not propose making any use of the documents, except to give the public, together in a string, the names of twenty-five of your 2,218 supporters. Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. DARLING.

Washington's Civil Service Examination.

The Brunswick (N. J.) *Telegraph* prints the following curious letter from General Washington to James Barnard, never before published:

"PHILADELPHIA, 12th Sept., 1793.

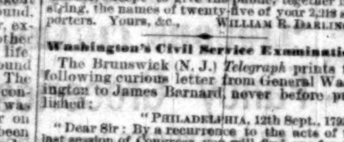
"Dear Sir: By a recurrence to the acts of the last session of Congress, you will find one for disposing of the ungranted land northwest of the Ohio; and for appointing a Surveyor General for the purposes therein mentioned; and you may have heard that Mr. DeWitt, who was Geographer to the army at the close of the war after the decease of Mr. Erskine, and at present the Surveyor General of the State of New York (a man of profound knowledge in mathematics and sufficiently skilled in astronomy), was nominated to that office, and has declined the acceptance of it.

"It is yet vacant; and you have been mentioned to me as a gentleman to whom it might be acceptable. Without taking, then, a circuitous route to ascertain this fact, I shall apply immediately to yourself for information, and will frankly ask, because I am sure you will frankly answer (if the appointment should meet your wishes), whether your knowledge in mathematics, practical surveying, and so much of astronomy as is useful to a skillful exercise of the latter, for discovering the latitude, meridian, &c., now are or easily could be made familiar to you. These questions are propounded because affirmative qualifications are essential.

"As the season and circumstances begin now to press for an appointment, and as my continuance here and the road I shall travel back to Virginia (for the purpose of returning with my family for the winter) are somewhat uncertain, I request the favor of you to put your answer to this letter under cover of the Secretary of State, who will be directed to open it and fill up the blank commission which I shall deposit in his office with your name, if you are disposed to accept it, or with that of another gentleman who is held in contemplation, if you do not. You may, if it is not too troublesome, address a duplicate to me at Mount Vernon, to remain in the Post Office at Alexandria, until called for. With great esteem & regard I am Dear Sir Your very H'ble Servant, G. WASHINGTON.

"The Honorable James Barnard."

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out) of our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 724 State-st., Formerly Easton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

HENRY W. KING & CO., ARE NOW LOCATED AT **34 & 36 S. Canal-st.,** Where they are prepared to show a full line of **CLOTHING,** AND **Furnishing Goods.** Orders solicited and promptly filled.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe. Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address FRANCIS C. BROWN, 30 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE OFFICES OF THE **ANCHOR LINE** Of Transatlantic, Peninsular and Mediterranean Steamships will be at **70 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—General,** Open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. **43 South Canal-st.—Branch,** Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

At either of which we issue passage tickets between the United States and all seaports in Europe at the lowest fares. Sight drafts for any amount, and bills of lading from Western points to principal British and Irish ports. Plans of cabin on view. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS.

STETTAUERS & WINEMAN, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF **DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,** Respectfully inform their friends and the trade at large, that they have opened their new store at **126 Michigan-av.,** Between Madison and Monroe-sts., East Front, With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department. All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., ARE NOW OPEN AT **343 W. Madison-st.,** CORNER OF MAY, **WITH A FULL STOCK OF GOODS.**

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. DRY GOODS, At Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, 329 West Madison-st. **Retail Stores,** No. 138 Twenty-second-st., AND No. 636 West Lake, near Paulina.

KNIT GOODS, &c.

Notions, Hosiery, &c.

D.W.&A.KEITH&CO. 604 Wabash-av., Have reopened a new and complete stock of NOTIONS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, KNIT GOODS, &c., &c., which they offer to the TRADE AT LOW PRICES. Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

COLLADAY, TROUT & CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, Have now open for the accommodation of the Chicago Jobbing Trade, a full line of **Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs,** JACKETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND **Shirts and Drawers,** which we offer at Eastern prices, and deliver goods from stock at NO. 529 STATE-ST.

SAFES.

SAFES! MACNEALE & URBAN'S J. M. TERWILLIGER, Agent, 27 South Canal-st., and 51 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

These Safes have proved themselves true Salamanders. Call at our office and see the certificates of merit from many of the first firms in the city. We have a large lot of Safes on hand and more to arrive immediately. If you consider your own interests, you will call and see us before purchasing any other kind of Safe than those of the above make.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 South Canal st., Are receiving a full line of their celebrated Alum and Dry Plaster Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar Safes, Plate Safes, Vault Doors, Express Boxes, &c., &c. The BEST SAFES ever offered to the people of Chicago. Call and see them before you buy. No. 17 South Canal st., Chicago. No. 265 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. No. 93 Main st., Buffalo. No. 108 Bank st., Cleveland.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Wareroom, 53 South Canal-st. AM. STEAM SAFE CO., Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

WANTED.

WANTED. All persons who have lost their Sewing Machines, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and best Lock Stitch Machine in the world. Price, $37. We will give all sufferers by the fire who buy machines of us a discount of TWENTY-FIVE per cent from our regular prices. Every machine warranted. JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., General Agents.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE. We desire to lease for a term of years a piece of ground with a frontage of from 200 to 300 feet, centrally located either in the North or South Divisions, for warehouse purposes. Apply to WRIGHT & BEEBE, 30 MARKET-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS. Handsome, cheap, and quickly put up. All kinds of iron work for buildings. Estimates and all information furnished upon application. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York City.

Odd Fellows Relief Committee. The Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., have headquarters and supply-rooms at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts. J. WARD ELLIS, Chairman. JOHN H. ROGERS, Treasurer. E. B. SHERMAN, Secretary.

BEDDING.

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO. 164-166-158 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN N. Y. Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc. for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woolen. COMFORTABLES. Home of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR, MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

BANKING.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., BANKERS, AND Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS **At 685 WABASH-AV.,** (Near Fourteenth-st.) And are prepared to pay all demands in full. Deposits received, and our regular banking business transacted as usual. For the accommodation of our West Side friends and customers, we shall open an office in a few days in that part of the city. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

THE Fifth National Bank Will build immediately on the northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., and expect to occupy their new building by December 1, 1871. C. B. SAWYER, Pres. N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cash. Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

BANK OF MONTREAL. The BANK OF MONTREAL will open a branch office for the transaction of a regular banking business on Randolph-st., opposite the Court House, adjoining Bryan's Fidelity Safe Deposit Co., on Monday, the 13th inst. The permanent office, located in the Union National Bank Building, Madison-st., will be ready for occupation in December. Sterling Exchange bought and sold, and Letters of Credit issued on England, China, &c. Drafts issued on New York, Boston, San Francisco, and all points in Canada. WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., BANKERS, 562 Wabash-av., Continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand. LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, No. 9 Wall Street, New York. FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.) We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Cushman & Hardin, BANKERS, 223 Michigan-av., and 10 North Canal-st. A regular Banking business transacted as heretofore. Accounts of Merchants, Banks, and Bankers solicited. Governments, Gold, &c., bought and sold.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Formerly at 80 and 82 LaSalle-st., opposite the Court House, is now located at **580 WABASH-AV.,** Five doors south of Twelfth-st., and will open its Principal Office on Madison-st., third door west of Market, **DECEMBER 1st,** And will have their new fire-proof Bank Building erected on the old site by July, 1872.

SOAP.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP. J. L. CRAGIN & CO., of Philadelphia, Manufacturers of DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP, have made, through us, a donation to the sufferers of Chicago, EIGHT TONS of that celebrated Soap. It will be distributed at once by their Agents, GILLESPIE & MURPHEY, 256 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICE! All sufferers by the late fire will be **LIBERALLY** Dealt with by the ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., 383 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 96 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., (Corner of Jefferson.) Better prepared for business than ever before. Sufferers by the fire liberally dealt with.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for same. These men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, blacksmithing, machine, and foundry work.

Contracts are to commence after the bids are accepted, and to continue for a term of years, as agreed upon, not to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State.

For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.

The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of November, 1871, in the grounds of said bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 28, 1871.

City Property to Rent.

Bids will be received from responsible parties for the rent al of the old Bridewell grounds situated corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st.

The lot is 200 feet front, running back to the river about 375 feet, and will be leased on the same terms and conditions as all school lands.

Proposals will be received at the City Comptroller's office, 366 Wabash-av., until Nov. 23, 1871, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Chicago, Nov. 15, 1871. City Comptroller.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. B. HOBBS & CO., Commission Merchants, (ESTABLISHED 1857.) Receivers of Standard Brands of Spring and Winter Wheat, Flours. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Advances made on Consignments. Grain Bought and Sold on Margins. OFFICE, 38 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS, 220 East Monroe street, (OLD PLACE), MANUFACTURERS OF Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights, AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED "Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves, May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

Northwestern Type Foundry, MILWAUKEE. This foundry has now on hand fifteen tons of English and German type. It consists of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A half dozen dresses for large-sized papers can be furnished at once, with leads, rules, etc., to match. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Vindicator are referred to as samples of the type manufactured at this foundry. For beauty of face and finish, as well as toughness of metal, the type made at this foundry will compare favorably with the type sold by any other foundry in the world. I have also several first-class presses and jobbers for sale. A. NOONAN. A first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry. October 25, 1871.

J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co., Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have temporarily located at 519 STATE STREET, Near Harmon Court, where they will open in a few days, a fresh and desirable stock of Notions, Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc., at popular prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

HINRICHS & SONTAG, IMPORTERS OF French China, and Bohemian **GLASSWARE.** No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 56 Lake-st.

REMOVAL. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Manufacturers and dealers in **Salt and Cement,** OFFICE REMOVED TO 108 Monroe-st., opposite old Post Office.

BRICK AND STONE OLD AND NEW BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY **LYMAN, BRIDGES & CO.** Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

Floors that Wont Burn! MADE OF MARBLE, WHITE & BLACK, By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

H. W. CLARKE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. 370 STATE-ST., Chicago.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS, 10 West Randolph-st.

E. WASHBURN, JR., Attorney at Law and Notary Public, 480 WABASH-AV.

DR. JOHN REID, Office, 273 West Randolph-st. Leave messages for North Side at Mr. SULLIVAN'S Store, 204 North Clark-st.

J. MASON PARKER, Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 2 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

Window Glass. D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, Importers of Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chambers st., New York.

C. Dahlgren's NORTHWESTERN STEAM DYE WORKS, 126 West Randolph-st. All kinds of ladies' and gents' garments cleaned or dyed in the finest style at former prices.

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Dr. H. B. Fellows, Who was burned out on the North Side, can now be found at 1262 Prairie-av.

Boots and Shoes. J. T. JEWETT, 1001 State st. I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Office: North Pier, near Light House. Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

DR. KENNICOTT, Dental Surgeon. May be found, temporarily, at 454 Wabash-av., over Manufacturers, National Bank, until his rooms in Crosby's Opera House can be repaired.

GEO. H. FROST, City Surveyor & Draughtsman, 500 Wabash-av., basement.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contracts for railroad, dock and bridge building.

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Parker, Lotz & Co., Corner Desplaines and Carroll sts. Successors to S. Parker, 165 Washington st., Contractors and Dealers in Railroad Supplies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof, of said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago November 8, 1871.

WILLIAM F. DOGGETT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, No. 92 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and have not before furnished proof thereof, of said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

REOPENING. FRANK & CO. Have reopened at 63 and 65 Canal-st., near Madison, With a large stock of Notions, Fancy and Woolen Goods. Our numerous friends and patrons will please call on us.

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Agricultural Implements. ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects. W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court. DIXON & HAMILTON, 529 State-st. BOBB & ACKERMANN, 132 West Madison-st. E. S. JENISON, 569 State-st. T. V. WADSKIER, 398 State-st. L. D. CLEVELAND, 705 Wabash-av. J. & S. E. BAUMAN, cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts. OTTO H. MATZ, Nixon Bldg., Monroe and LaSalle. CYRUS P. THOMAS, 436 Wabash-av. FLAGLER & ARMSTRONG, 548 State-st. GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash-av. JOHN W. ROBERTS, 384 Wabash-av. WM. THOMAS, 70 W. Lake-st. JNO. K. WINCHELL, Madison, bet. Dearb. and State. J. B. & W. G. CORLIES, 101 Washington st., nr. Clark.

Abstracts of Title. SHORTALL & HOARD, 492 Wabash-av.

Auctioneers. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 3 and 4 Randolph st.

Belting and Rubber Goods. HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st. E. B. PRESTON, 32 S. Canal-st. RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Michigan av. and Harrison st.

Belting Manufacturers. MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph-st.

Booksellers. MITCHELL & HATHAWAY, 58 South Canal. W. G. HOLMES, 194 West Madison-st. AM. S. S. UNION, 220 W. Madison st.

Boots and Shoes. BULLOCK BROS., cor Wabash av and Twenty-first st, and 244 West Madison st. FARGO, FLAGG & CO., 233 West Madison-st. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 333 Wabash-av. C. H. FARGO & CO., 513 Wabash-av. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av. and Congress st. J. B. LARKIN, 157 West Madison st. M. D. WELLS & CO., 518 Wabash av. SMITH, WOOD & CO., Mich. av. ROSENFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., cor Congress and Michigan-av, opposite Michigan Avenue Hotel. WISWALL, NASH & THOMPSON, 221 Michigan av.

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Boilers. C. MASON & CO., cor. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Bag Manufacturer. HART, ASTEN & CO., 5 and 7 W. Madison st. J. & H. CHAPMAN, foot West Washington st.

Bedding. A. S. ESMAY & CO., 123 West Lake st.

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Babcock Fire Extinguisher. F. W. FARWELL, Sec., 405 Wabash-av.

Bedding and Lounges. McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 416 & 418 W. Randolph st.

Building Paper. ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 56 North Jefferson-st.

Booksellers and Stationers. COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av. HADLEY BROS., 733 State st. W. B. KEEN & COOKE cor. Dearborn Park and Washington st. WESTERN NEWS CO., 93, 97, & 99 West Randolph st.

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Bridge and Car Builders. WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 529 Wabash-av.

Building Felt. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 229 E. Monroe-st.

Carriages. COAN & TEN BROEKE cor. Ann and W Randolph.

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Cigars and Tobacco. JOHN C. PARTRIDGE & CO., Mich. av., near Jackson. GEO. FOX & CO., 355 Mich. av.

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Dyers. COOK & McLAIN, 383 State st.

Duryea's Starch. HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 443 State st.

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Hard Wood Lumber. WHITE & HAFNER, 39 North Sangamon-st.

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Hats, Caps, and Furs. KEITH BROS., cor Michigan av. and Washington st. FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 75 Calumet av. WEST, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 and 61 W. Wash. E. F. KLOKKE, 116 West Randolph. J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash av.

Hat Manufacturer. PHILLIP A. CAVANS, 275 West Adams st.

Hotels. BRIGGS HOUSE, W. Madison and Canal.

Hair Goods. M. GLASSBROOK, 145 Twenty-second st.

House Registers. W. G. CREAMER & SON, 338 Michigan av.

Ice. WADHAMS WILLARD & CO., 507 State-st.

Importers and Sugar Refiners' Agents. W. H. COLVIN, 271 Wabash av.

Insurance (Fire). TREADWAY & JEWELL, 4 South Canal-st. G. W. BARRETT & CO., 308 Wabash-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, 62 South Canal-st. E. B. RYAN & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal-st. GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge court. AMERICAN, 407 West Madison st. A. C. DUCAT, 20 and 22 South Canal st. S. M. MOORE & CO., Adjusters, 65 South Canal st. JAMES VAN INWAGEN, 62 West Madison-st. GOODMAN'S AGENCY, 165 West Washington-st. KNICKERBOCKER, 133 Wabash-av. ETNA (Goodwin & Pasco, Agents), 43 South Canal st. and 660 Wabash av. PHENIX OF BROOKLYN, 30 West Madison st. JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life). SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash-av. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash-av. BERKSHIRE, 73 South Canal-st. KNICKERBOCKER, s. w. cor. Randolph and Halsted. ECLECTIC, 479 Wabash av. MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 132 W. Washington-st. EQUITABLE OF CHICAGO, 205 West Madison st. NORTH AMERICA, of New York, 511 Wabash av. EQUITABLE LIFE, 633 Wabash av. MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL, 663 Wabash av. MUTUAL, of Chicago, 231 West Madison st. FIDELITY MUTUAL, HENRY H. KOON, 161 West Washington st. UNITED STATES, 96 West Washington-st. WASHINGTON LIFE, 588 Wabash-av. ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., 107 22d st. CHARTER OAK, 149 West Washington st. NORTH-WESTERN INS. CO., 191 West Madison st. ANCHOR LIFE CO., 175 Wabash av., Room 8. UNIVERSAL LIFE, 503 Wabash av. NOR. WEST. MUT. LIFE, SHANDREW & DEAN, agts, 19 South Green. MUT. BENEFIT, N. J., 488 Canal st. NEW YORK LIFE, O. F. Curran, 64 W. Madison.

Insurance, (Life and Accident.) TRAVELLERS', of Hartford, Julius White and J. H. Nolan, Agents, 43 South Canal st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c. HALE, AYER & CO., cor. Randolph and Michigan av. KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 34 South Canal-st. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., near Randolph. E. L. HEDSTROM, 10 and 12 W. Randolph st. PARKHURST & WILKINSON, 57 North Canal st. S. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 W. Randolph-st.

Iron Manufacturers. THE DAVID M. FORD, 50 to 60 West Washington-st, and 47 to 55 North Clinton-st. CHICAGO PLATE & BAR MILL CO., 752 Wabash.

Iron Pipe Manufacturers. NORTHWESTERN MFG. CO., 16 N. Jefferson st.

Jewelers. COGSWELL & CO., 318 West Madison st. STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av. J. G. ASHLEMAN, 620 Wabash-av. J. H. MILLER, 679 Wabash-av. GILES BROS. & CO., 266 Wabash-av. N. MATSON & CO., 631 Wabash-av. A. B. VAN COTT & CO., 451 Wabash-av. M. KRONBERG, 295 Wabash av. BODDIN & HAMILTON, cor. State and Twentieth sts. CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 525 Wabash av. E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash av.

Law Books.

Livery Stables. HAAS & POWELL, 25 to 31 West Madison-st. WRIGHT BROS., 290 Wabash-av.

Leather and Findings. PAGE BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 Canal-st. BLACKBURN & BRO., 27 South Canal-st. C. C. WALLIN & SON, 52 So. Canal-st. WORCESTER & TALBOT, 318 W. Randolph st.

Lumber and Shingles. W. B. RETTYMAN, 5 W. Lake-st. BLANCHARD, BORLAND & CO., E. end Lake st. bridge.

Liquid Slating Paper and Black Boards. J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph-st.

Lawyers and Adjusters. LEWIS L. COBURN, 386 Wabash av. G. A. FOLLANSBEE, 10 West Randolph st. HUTCHINSON & WATERMAN, 260 Michigan av. BECKWITH, AYER & KALES, 795 Wabash av. BARKER & WAIT, 51 East Harrison st. A. W. MITCHELL, 1 Twenty-second st. SAMUEL A. IRVIN, 14 South Clinton st. MORAN & ENGLISH, 16 West Randolph st. ELDREDGE & TOURTELOTTE, 401 Wabash-av. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph st. DUPUY & GROVER, 397 Wabash-av. HERBERT & QUICK, 363 Wabash-av. W. H. HOLDEN, 181 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 211 Monroe st. SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 589 Wabash av. WARD, STANFORD & FIELD, 188 W. Washington. HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT, 306 Wabash-av. WAKEMAN, MANLY & ARNOLD, 43 S. Canal st. BENTLEY, BENNETT, ULLMAN & IVES, 376 Wabash-av. HARDING & McCOY, 565 Wabash-av. WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash-av. JOHN W. WAUGHOP, 40 Wabash-av. A. D. RICH & THOMAS, 945 Michigan-av. ROSENTHAL, PENCE & MOSES, Room 8, S. W. cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts., and 350 Wabash-av. COOPER & PACKARD, 163 West Washington-st. BENNETT & SHERBURNE, 11 W. Washington-st. C. M. HARRIS, 187 West Monroe. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st. SMITH & KOHLSAAT, 62 South Canal-st. ELA & PERKINS and G. W. PLUMMER, 116 West Madison-st. SPAFFORD, McDAID & WILSON, 77 W. Madison-st. BACON & NORTON, 366 Wabash-av. GEO. A. MEECH, 15 Harmon court. SIDNEY SMITH, 886 State st., nr. Eighteenth. D. J. SCHUYLER, 886 State st., nr. Eighteenth. LAMBERT TREE, with M. W. Robinson, 529 Wabash av.; also, with H. H. Hale, at their residence, 529 Wabash av. JOHN A. OWEN, 133½ W. Madison. B. D. MAGRUDER, 151 W. Madison st., 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 313 Wabash av., 2 to 5 p. m. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 409 Wabash-av. WM. H. RICHARDSON, 188 West Washington-st. E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 W. Madison st. SIDNEY THOMAS, 35 E. Harrison. BONNEY, FAY & GRIGGS, 130 W. Washington st. JESSE O. NORTON, 566 Wabash av. J. E. LOCKWOOD, 557 Wabash av. BATES & HODGES, 118 West Madison-st. W. F. WHITEHOUSE, 185 West Madison (Cole's Block). MILLER, FROST & LEWIS, 265 Michigan av. WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH, 792 Wabash av. GOODWIN, LARNED & TOWLE, 494 Wabash av. GEO. W. SMITH, 475 Wabash-av. HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Corner of Monroe and Wells st. Mr. H. also at 1st National Bank from 10 to 11 a. m. IRA W. BUELL, 502 Wabash av. HENRY S. MONROE, 595 Wabash av. PADDOCK & IDE, 441 Wabash av. KING, SCOTT & PAYSON, 557 Wabash av. D. P. WILDER, 225 Third av., cor. Taylor near State. EDWIN GREENE, 45 Hubbard-court. JOHN OLNEY, 51 South Halsted, residence 85 Lake. BROWN AND RICKETTS, 114 West Madison-st. DUNNING & FASTON, 479 Wabash-av. TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal. WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av. ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 11. WAITE & CLARKE, 15 Congress st. DANIEL L. SHOREY, 584 Wabash av. E. RIDDLE ROBERTS, 304 Wabash av., Room 11. F. L. SHERMAN, 224 South Halsted-st. H. A. KOHLSAAT, 475 Wabash av. JAMES LEDDY, 65 South Canal-st. DAVID FALES, corner Wells and Monroe-sts. E. A. OTIS, 481 Wabash-av. HIBBARD, RICH & NOBLE, 18 East Harrison st. MOORE, CAULFIELD & HEAD, 713 West Madison-st. J. S. GRINNELL, 43 S. Canal st., Room 5. GRANT GOODRICH, 14 South Clinton st. TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 464 Wabash av. NORMAN C. PERKINS & J. N. CRANE, 479 Wabash av. FURNESS & BRADLEY, 80 South Clinton st.

Liquors—Wholesale. WOLF & MICHAEL, 10 and 12 West Madison st. W. O. SWETT & CO., 43 Hubbard court. F. O'NEIL, 26 East Harrison st.

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Masonic Goods and Regalias. H. S. CARRIER, 129 South Halsted st. A. S. WADHAMS & CO., 20 West Madison st.

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Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses. C. NEAL, 169 Eighteenth st.

Millinery (Wholesale). WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 476 Wabash av. KEITH BROS., 916 Prairie av. W. & J. E. WETHERELL, 530 Wabash-av. WEBSTER BROS., West Washington, Union Park. MARSHAM, OALLY & CO., Mich.-av., near Adams-st. HAYES, GIBBONS & CO., 416 Wabash av. D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.

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Merchant Tailoring. EDWARD ELY, 557 Wabash-av. MATTHEWS & MASON, 459 Wabash-av. J. B. PERRY & CO., 439 Wabash-av. J. J. WALSHE, 389 Wabash-av. JOHN B. HALL, 460 Wabash-av. J. S. CANNON, 314 Wabash-av. SEWELL & RICHARDS, 139 Twenty-second st. ROOSE & HAWLEY, 549 Wabash av. CHAS. K. HYDE & CO., 49 South Halsted st. HENRY TURNER, 134 W. Madison st. E. F. COMSTOCK, 209 Wabash-av. WATERBURY & CHRIMES, 149 Twenty-second st. JOHN STEVENSON, cor. Wabash av. and 23d st.

Mill Furnishing. J. W. BAXTER & CO., 233 West Washington-st.

Musical Instruments. J. HOWARD FOOTE, No. 7 South Halsted st., Mason. & Building.

Newspapers. TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 13 North Jefferson st.

Notary Public. J. LINTON WATERS, 15 Eldridge court.

Oils. KENLY & JENKINS, 34 North Canal st. FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO., Eighteenth st., Wells sts.

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Printing Material. BOUNDS & KANE, 13 North Jefferson st. OFFICE OF R. HOE & CO., ... Newspaper Union, 13 North Jefferson. KERKHOFF, Agent. GOOSE JOB, 43 West Washington ...

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Saws. N. W. SPAULDING & BRO., ...

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., ... PURINGTON & SCRANTON, ...

Soldiers' Claims and Pensions. COLONEL J. W. BOYDEN, ...

Stoves and Furnaces. A. E. LEAVENWORTH, ... West ...

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Undertaker. JAS. WRIGHT, 12 North Clinton st.

University Medicine. Dr. E. HASKELL, ...

Vinegar Manufacturer. EUGENE A. SPINK, 241 South Jefferson ...

Watch Manufacturing Co. NATIONAL (ELGIN), cor. Green and ...

Wire Cloth and Netting. CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 75 ...

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ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Large Number of Bills Introduced and Referred.

Chicago Land Title Bills Referred to a Special Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 16.—The business transacted in both Houses this morning was of a very routine and unimportant character. In the Senate, nothing more was said of the Governor's message, and a few bills on a third reading were referred back to committees; either, as in the case of the bills to incorporate towns and villages, because the committees want to make amendments and alterations, or because it is considered advisable to get the bills out of the way. In the House, a few bills were introduced, including Root's and Judge Gary's bills on land titles, and Turner's bill throwing open to women all places except in the military service. Bills on first reading were taken up, and the order of business was very carefully adhered to, and a number of bills were read, which will never pass.

THE GOVERNOR VS. GENERAL SHERIDAN.

It appears as if a more careful reading and consideration of the Governor's message has changed the views of many concerning it. There are many who are willing to admit, as general principle, that they would be satisfied to have any Mayor or other subordinate officer transfer them to his pure will and pleasure to the charge, and put them under the control of military officers, because he might think the emergency demanded it, and so, while many believe there was a sufficient emergency at Chicago, yet they do not, on reflection, feel disposed to find fault with the Governor for entering a protest against a precedent, which, but for this, might be relied on as authority for similar action in less urgent or wholly unimportant cases. They regret the apparent conflict between two men who did so well; they see the reasons which influenced His Excellency, and think them powerful. So far as the letter to State's Attorney Reed is concerned, there have very generally come to the conclusion that the Governor is directed to see that the laws are enforced, and that that gives him full power to address all State's Attorneys on the subject, and to make to them such suggestions as he may deem advisable where justice is denied or is harshly administered. The Legislature will probably take no action in the case, and most of the speech-making, if any, will be done by Democrats, the Republicans being perfectly willing, with one or two exceptions, to let things alone, and attack or defend neither side. Chicago members remember the feeling of relief they had when Sheridan was stated to be in charge, and the overthrow of civil liberty has often had its beginning in the use of illegal military power for the protection of the people.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

There is among Senators a disposition to work hard and steadily and dispose of the Legislative apportionment and clear off their desks by the 1st of January, and they will probably do it. There is a similar disposition among members of the House, but they probably will not do it.

COOK COUNTY RECORDS.

The special Committee on Cook County Records will not be announced till to-morrow. King, of Cook, will be Chairman, and the Speaker will endeavor to select a mixed committee of lawyers and business men, who may manage to report in a month.

THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

In view of the great number of bills which will be placed on the calendar, and of the fact that certain measures are of pressing importance, it is proposed to designate by resolution the subjects which shall have preference, but each bill has its friends, and it is difficult to get a vote large enough to postpone their projects. The House does not appreciate the value of time much more than last year.

BILLS READ.

In the House, in the afternoon, Short's revenue bill and some other bills were read a first and second time.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate various amendments to the rules were adopted, and a resolution to print the Governor's message was tabled, all the Democrats, and Doolittle, Early, and a few other Republicans voting in the negative. The ground generally taken for refusing to print was that it was not necessary, and was a waste of money. Nothing was said against it the previous day, when most of the members voted against it.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Apportionment Committee meets to-morrow. The Insurance, Municipal Corporations, and Revenue Committees will get to work ...

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

RULES.

The report of the Special Committee on Rules, making sundry modifications, was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered calling on the Secretary of State for the House bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies in committees, which were passed.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr. WHITING offered a bill in relation to Canada thistles, providing for the election of a Commissioner of Canada Thistles in every town, who shall receive $3 per day. His duty is to report the introduction of thistles into his district, and take charge of all growing on any land and eradicate the same. If he finds any growing on a man's land he is to quarantine the man by staking it off. If he cannot agree with the man he must do the staking off of the infected land himself, the man having an appeal to the Board of Supervisors. The Commissioner must not spend more than $100 on one infected spot, and must report yearly to the Board of Supervisors, making all recommendations for necessary. Fines and penalties are plentifully provided. Flagg offered a bill to compensate Commissioners of State Board of Charities, by giving them $500 annually, in addition to expenses, while in discharge of duty.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The Senators then proceeded to draw for seats.

SENATORS SWORN IN.

Senators Dement, of Nightwalk, and Anderson, of the Third District, were sworn in.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The Senate bill for the incorporation of towns and villages was referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The seats having been drawn, the following bills were referred to committees:

For an act to enable counties to establish normal schools.

For an act to protect the purity of elections.

For an act to repeal Chapter 30, R. S., entitled Army.

For an act to provide for the education of disabled soldiers, &c.

For an act to investigate the new State House management.

LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

E. F. Culver, S. H. Stockton, J. H. Kain, S. M. Anderson, and Wm. H. Bradley were nominated in a message from the Governor as Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, and were unanimously consented to by the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned until 3 p. m.

The Senate met again at 3 p. m.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Upon motion of Mr. LITTLE, the whole matter relating to the printing of the Governor's message was laid on the table, by yeas 17, nays 16; all the Democrats and a few Republicans voting in the negative.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced the following bills: For an act making it a misdemeanor for teachers or officers to sell school property; for an act to prevent companies from selling, and to punish newspapers for advertising lottery tickets; for an act for the selling of commons near French villages. The latter two were ordered to a second reading; the others to a committee.

SENATE RULES.

The consideration of certain amendments to the rules of the Senate, from a special committee, occupied the attention of the Senate for the rest of the afternoon.

THE PER DIEM FOR ABSENTEES.

A resolution to allow the per diem to some Senators absent from the special session, and an amendment to include the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was absent in Europe, and General Turchin, were referred to committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO RECORDS.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 9th day of October, 1871, the records of deeds, mortgages, &c., in the County of Cook, and the records, judgments, decrees, &c. in the Circuit, Superior, Criminal, and County Courts, were destroyed by fire.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee, consisting of nine members, to consider the subjects above mentioned, and to prepare and report to this House such bill or bills as the exigencies of the case may require.

RULES.

Mr. ROOT offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Rules to revise them so as to secure expedition of business, and he also gave notice of a proposed amendment to the rules to make them conform to those of the Special Session.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented praying for a temperance law.

LAND TITLE BILL.

Mr. KING, of Cook, introduced a bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, etc., being the bill in relation to land titles drawn by the Judges, which was referred to the special Committee.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mr. KNOLES introduced a couple of bills fixing the fees, and salaries of county officers, and also defining the duties of County Attorneys respecting administrators, executors, etc.

ANOTHER LAND TITLE BILL.

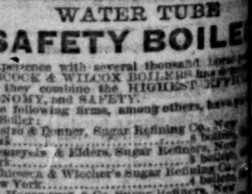
Mr. ROOT offered a bill on the subject of land titles, prepared by himself, which is as follows:

A bill for an act to reproduce and re-establish the public record of plats and maps in cases where the same have been or may be injured, lost or destroyed by fire or other casualty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That whenever the public record of any plat or map which is required by law to be kept by the Recorder of deeds, has been, or may hereafter be, injured, lost, or destroyed by fire, or other casualty, it shall be the duty of the State Attorney of the county in which such injury, loss, or destruction has occurred, or shall occur, to file with the Circuit Court, an information setting forth substantially the fact of such injury, loss, or destruction, and the circumstances attending the same, as far as may be, and the court shall cause such information to be published in full in one or more public newspapers published in such county, for the period of ... times, together with a notice that the court will at a time therein to be designated, proceed to hear and determine the matters in said information set forth, and will take testimony for the purpose of producing and re-establishing such records or maps and plats as the court shall find to be injured, lost, or destroyed. All persons interested may appear in person or by counsel, and be heard touching such proceedings. If the court shall be satisfied that any public record of maps and plats has been injured, destroyed, or lost, an order to that effect shall be re-entered of record, and thereupon the court shall proceed to take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing such record ... may be ... and copies of such public record of maps and plats may be reproduced and proven ...

The proceedings may be continued from ...

Notary Public.
J. LISTON WATERS, 10 Eldridge court.
Oils.
KEELY & JENKINS, 18 North Canal-st.
FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO., Eleventh and Wells sts.
Oysters and Fish.
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Tobacco (Manufacturers and Jobbers).
Tin Cans and Japanned Ware.
Teas (Wholesale).
Transportation.
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Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Undertaker.
University Medicine.
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Watch Manufacturing Co.
Wire Cloth and Nettings.
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For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p. m.

ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Large Number of Bills Introduced and Referred.

Chicago Land Title Bills Referred to a Special Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 16.—The business transacted [in] both Houses this morning was of a very routine and unimportant character. In the Senate, nothing more was said of the Governor's message, and a few bills on a third reading were referred back to committees, either, as in the case of the bills to incorporate towns and villages, because the committees want to make amendments and alterations, or because it is considered advisable to get the bills out of the way. In the House, a few bills were introduced, including Root's and Judge Gary's bills on land titles, and Turner's bill throwing open to women all places except in the military service. Bills on first reading were taken up, and the order of business was very carefully adhered to, and a number of bills were [read which] will never pass.

THE GOVERNOR VS. GENERAL SHERIDAN.

It appears as if a more careful reading and consideration of the Governor's message has changed the views of many concerning it. There are hardly any who are willing to admit, as general principle, they would be satisfied to have any Mayor or other subordinate officer transfer them at his pure will and pleasure to the charge, and put them under the control of military officers, because he might think the emergency demanded it, and so, while many believe there was a sufficient emergency at Chicago, yet they do not, on reflection, feel disposed to find fault with the Governor for entering a protest against a precedent, which, but for this, might be relied on as authority for similar action in less urgent or really unimportant cases. They regret the apparent conflict between two men who did so well, and they see the reasons which influenced His Excellency, and think them powerful. So far as the letter to State's Attorney Reed is concerned, they have very generally come to the conclusion that the Governor is directed to see that the laws are enforced, and that that gives him full power to address all State's Attorneys on the subject, and to make to them such suggestions as he may deem advisable where justice is denied or is harshly administered. The Legislature will probably take no action in the case, and most of the speechmaking, if any, will be done by Democrats, the Republicans being perfectly willing, with one or two exceptions, to let things alone, and attack or defend neither side. Chicago members remember the feeling of relief they had when Sheridan was stated to be in charge, and the overthrow of civil liberty has often had its beginning in the use of illegal military power for the protection of the people.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

There is among Senators a disposition to work hard and steadily and dispose of the Legislative apportionment and clear off their desks by the [middle] of January, and they will probably do it. There is a similar disposition among members of the House, but they probably will not do it.

COOK COUNTY RECORDS.

The special Committee on Cook County Records will not be announced till to-morrow. King, of Cook, will be Chairman, and the Speaker will endeavor to select a mixed committee of lawyers and business men, who may manage to report [in a] month.

THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

In view of the great number of bills which will be placed on the calendar, and of the fact that certain measures are of pressing importance, some want to designate by resolution the subject which shall have preference, but each bill has its friends, and it is difficult to get a vote large enough to postpone their projects. The House does not appreciate the value of time much more than last year.

BILLS READ.

In the House, in the afternoon, Short's revenue bill and some other bills were read a first and second time.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate various amendments to the rules were adopted, and a resolution to print the Governor's message was tabled, all the Democrats, [and] Doce, Early, and a few other Republicans voting in the negative. The ground generally taken for refusing to print was that it was not necessary, and was a waste of money. Nothing was said against it the previous day, when most [voted] against it.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Apportionment Committee meets to-morrow. The Insurance, Municipal Corporations, and Revenue Committees will get to work [soon].

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

RULES.

The report of the Special Committee on Rules, making sundry modifications, was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered calling on the Secretary of State for the House bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies in committees, which were passed.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr. WHITING offered a bill in relation to Canada thistles, providing for the election of a Commissioner of Canada Thistles in every town, who will receive $5 per day. His duty is to inquire into the introduction of thistles into the town, and take charge of all growing on any land and eradicate the same. If he finds any growing on a man's land he is to quarantine the lot by staking it off. If he cannot agree with the man he must do the staking off of the infected land himself, the man having an appeal to the Board of Supervisors. The Commissioner must not spend more than $100 on one infected spot, and must report yearly to the Board of Supervisors, making all suggestions he may deem necessary. Fines and penalties are plentifully provided. Fligg offered a bill for compensation of Commissioners of State Board of Charities, by giving them $500 annually, in addition to expenses, while in discharge of duty.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The Senators then proceeded to draw for seats.

SENATORS SWORN IN.

Senators Daggett, of the Eighteenth, and Anderson, of the Third District, were sworn in.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The Senate bill for the incorporation of towns and villages was referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The seats having been drawn, the following bills were referred to committees:

For an act to enable counties to establish normal schools.

For an act to protect the purity of elections.

For an act to repeal Chapter 30, R. S., entitled Bigamy.

For an act to provide for the education of disabled soldiers, etc.

For an act to investigate the new State House management.

LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

B. F. Culver, E. H. Stockton, F. H. Kales, S. M. Dickerson, and Wm. H. Bradley were nominated in a message from the Governor as Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, and were unanimously consented to by the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned until 3 p. m.

The Senate met again at 3 p. m.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Upon motion of Mr. LITTLE, the whole matter relating to the printing of the Governor's message was laid on the table, by yeas 17, nays 16; all the Democrats and a few Republicans voting in the negative.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced the following bills: For an act making it a misdemeanor for teachers or officers to sell school property; for an act to prevent companies from selling, and to punish newspapers for advertising lottery tickets; for an act for the selling of commons near French villages. The latter two were ordered to a second reading; the others to a committee.

SENATE RULES.

The consideration of certain amendments to the rules of the Senate, from a special committee, occupied the attention of the Senate for the rest of the afternoon.

PER DIEM FOR ABSENTEES.

A resolution to allow the per diem to some Senators absent from the special session, and an amendment to include the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was absent in Europe, and General Turchin, was referred to committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO RECORDS.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 9th day of October, 1871, the records of deeds, mortgages, &c., of the County of Cook and the records, judgments, decrees, &c., of the Circuit, Superior, Criminal, and County Courts, were destroyed by fire.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee, consisting of nine members, to consider the subjects above mentioned, and to prepare and report to this House such bill or bills as the exigencies of the case may require.

RULES.

Mr. ROOT offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Rules to revise them so as to secure expedition of business, and he also gave notice of a proposed amendment to the rules to make them conform to those of the Special Session.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented praying for a temperance law.

LAND TITLE BILL.

Mr. KING, of Cook, introduced a bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes, etc., being the bill in relation to land titles drawn by the Judges, which was referred to the Special Committee.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mr. KNOLES introduced a couple of bills fixing the fees, and salaries of county officers, and also defining the duties of County Attorneys respecting administrators, executors, etc.

ANOTHER LAND TITLE BILL.

Mr. ROOT offered a bill on the subject of land titles, prepared by himself, which is as follows:

A bill for an act to reproduce and re-establish the public record of plats and maps in cases where the same have been or may be injured, lost or destroyed by fire or other casualty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That whenever the public record of any plat or map which is required by law to be kept by the Recorder of Deeds, has been, or may hereafter be, injured, lost, or destroyed by fire, or other casualty, it shall be the duty of the State Attorney of the county in which such injury, loss, or destruction has occurred, or shall occur, to file with the Circuit Court, an information setting forth substantially the fact of such injury, loss, or destruction, with the circumstances attending the same, as near as may be, and thereupon the Clerk of such court shall cause such information to be published in full in one or more public newspapers published in such county, for the period of three weeks, together with a notice that the court will, at a time therein to be designated, proceed to hear and determine the matters in said information set forth, and will take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing such records of maps and plats as the court shall find to be injured, lost, or destroyed. All persons interested may appear in person or by counsel, and be heard touching such proceedings. If the court shall be satisfied that any public record of maps and plats has been injured, destroyed, or lost, an order to that effect shall be entered of record, and thereupon the court shall proceed to take testimony for the purpose of reproducing and re-establishing the record so injured, lost, or destroyed. Witnesses may be examined and sworn as in other cases, and copies of such public record of maps and plats may be introduced and proven as in case of lost instruments.

The proceedings may be continued from time to time whether in term or not. The Clerk shall make a true copy of all maps and plats adjudged by the court to be correct copies of the records injured, lost, or destroyed, and shall file the same in the office of the Recorder of Deeds with a certified copy of the order or judgment of the court in the premises attached thereto; and the same, when so filed in the Recorder's office, shall be deemed and taken in all courts and places as public records, and as *prima facie* true and correct reproductions of the original records so injured, lost, or destroyed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the court to determine the cost and expense of any proceedings under this act, and shall designate the amount due to each person, and the Clerk shall certify the same to the proper county authority, who shall cause the same to be paid out of the County Treasury to the persons designated by the determination of the court as aforesaid.

WHEREAS, By reason of a fire in the city of Chicago on the 8th and 9th days of October, 1871 the public records of maps and plats in the Recorder's Office of Cook County were destroyed by fire, whereby an emergency has arisen, as a reason why this act should take effect before the 1st day of July next, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

The rules were suspended, and a bill introduced by Mr. SPRINGER, providing for payment of certain contingent expenses of the last session, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. TURNER offered a bill to secure to all persons freedom in the selection of labor, providing that no person be debarred from any profession or occupation, except the military service, on account of sex.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to reconsider the vote by which the drawing of seats on the previous day had been made.

The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 60; nays, 45.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The bill to further regulate life insurance, offered by Mr. Vocke, was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

Mr. SPRINGER'S bill for leasing the labor of the Penitentiary convicts and abolishing the Penitentiary Commissioners was partly read, and then sent back to the Penitentiary Committee.

CHICAGO CITY CHARTER.

The bill providing for giving all cities of 100,000 people a legislative department composed of two bodies—fifteen Councilmen elected from divisions, and two Aldermen from each ward—and giving power of removal to the Mayor, and of course relating to Chicago, was taken up on the first reading.

Mr. SPRINGER wanted it sent back to the committee, since other amendments to the city charter would probably be required.

The bill was not referred, but was read the first time.

Mr. KING, of Cook, said there were other amendments to be introduced, and he wanted the entire subject considered as a whole.

It was moved that it be referred to the Cook County delegation.

Colonel TURNER moved that it be sent to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and all motions were withdrawn, and the bill ordered to a second reading.

COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The SPEAKER announced as the Committee on the Governor's Message Messrs. Haines, Galloway, Price, McMullen, Rice (of Sangamon), Rives, and Webb.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bill for providing for the purchase of a thousand copies of the compilation of the laws, relative to counties not under township organization, and the distribution of the same; for the assessment of property and collection of taxes, the latter being the Short Revenue bill; for prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, were read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to repeal the law establishing State equalization, was read a second time and ordered printed.

A bill in relation to the collection of wages of workmen, was read a second time and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.

Mr. HURLEY offered a resolution that the Committee on Insurance be instructed to report as to the expediency of placing foreign insurance companies on the same footing as United States companies, provided they report at New York sufficient deposits for the protection of property insured by them in this country.

Mr. BURLEY spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, which was adopted.

Several unimportant bills were read a second time.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Six Persons Killed by a Mine Explosion in England.

The Pope Preparing an Address to the European Powers.

The Austrian Government Orders a Popular Election in Bohemia.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A tremendous explosion occurred in the colliery at Wigan, at a late hour yesterday. The buildings in the vicinity rocked, people rushed from their houses, and a panic prevailed. The same explosion was heard in the country around for several miles around, and much alarm was felt. Fortunately the disaster occurred after the working gangs had withdrawn, or the loss of life would have been appalling. Six men were killed, and possibly one or two more will be found. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Heavy gales prevailed all yesterday and last night around the British coast, and several casualties to the shipping are reported, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Count Andreassy, the new Premier, and the Russian Minister at this court, have exchanged visits several times since the election of the former to the head of the Ministry of the Empire.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Bohemian Diet still refuses to send Deputies to the Reichsrath here. The Imperial Government is discussing a proposition to throw the election open to the people of Bohemia, so that they may choose and send delegates to the Reichsrath, without the intervention of the Provincial Diet.

PRAGUE, Nov. 16—Evening.—An Imperial decree has been received from Vienna, ordering an immediate election for members of the Austrian Reichsrath directly by the people of Bohemia. The usual public notifications of holding an election were at once issued.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—Various reports have been in circulation in regard to Mr. Jules Favre, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some had it that he had been appointed envoy to Belgium, and others that he would be sent to London on a mission of special importance. A despatch to the *Independance Belge*, from Paris, states that no appointment has yet been made, but it is known that the question of making Favre Ambassador of France to Great Britain is under consideration in the French Cabinet.

Italy.

ROME, Nov. 16.—It is said that the Pope intends to address a communication to the European Powers protesting against certain acts as violations of international law, and the rights and dignities of the countries concerned. He will specify, among other acts, the expulsion of nuns from convents, and the forcible suppression and closing of certain international religious houses.

Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Constantinople reports that there were 380 cholera deaths there last week.

France.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Jules Favre has received an important diplomatic appointment, probably an Ambassadorship of the highest rank.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—The corporate authorities of this city have resolved to revive and enforce to their fullest extent within the city limits the federal laws prohibiting the existence of gambling banks and lotteries within the Confederation. These laws have for a long time been practically obsolete.

China and Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 22.—The new Government of Yokohama has entertained foreign Consuls at dinner, and made a radically progressive speech.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—John Mainham, British Consul at Shanghai, died on the 9th inst.

Baron Richtofen has started to explore the extreme northwest of China.

More than three hundred lives were lost at Macao during the typhoon of Sept. 2.

Minister Dow has returned to Pekin.

The Corean expedition seems to be given up.

The rains continue in the north. Within the last ten days the water has been higher than at any previous days. Twenty thousand square miles of territory have been inundated. One thousand people were drowned in New Chiang.

THE KU-KLUX.

Arrest of Miscreants—Horrible Barbarities—Tammany Implicated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A Raleigh, N. C., despatch states that six Ku-Klux were arrested in Yancey County, who are charged with murder, arson, burglary, and rape. They had whipped Mr. Hensley and his son, and drove out W. B. Brakins and his wife, and burned his house. They then went to the house of Alfred Brakins, a blind man, burst his doors open, beat him nearly to death, tore an infant from Mrs. Brakins, dashing it across the room, and three of the villains outraged her. She is dying.

A Yorkville despatch states that the prisoners here will be turned over to the United States civil authorities for trial next week. An official there states that there is evidence that the Ku-Klux were supplied with funds from Tammany.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The low pressure in the Missouri Valley will probably move into Iowa, with easterly winds, increasing to a gale by Friday night on Lake Michigan, and by Friday morning on Lake Superior. Increasing southerly winds, with threatening weather, and possibly rain, from Illinois to Louisiana and westward. Clear and pleasant weather from Michigan to Alabama, and in the south Atlantic States. Northwesterly winds back to northerly with diminishing force, and clearing up weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on the Atlantic coast on Friday. Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, and New London.

San Francisco Insurance Companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The Pacific Insurance Company has resolved to withdraw its Eastern agencies, and confine its business hereafter to the Pacific Coast.

Naples, President of the Firemen's Fund, leaves for Chicago on Saturday, to adjust and pay all losses. The company will continue business at the East, having a capital unimpaired.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Leaders in Council—Reorganization Proposed.

Further Accounts of Damage by the Late Storm.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gold was dull all day, and the temper of the market continues to be bearish. The opening price was 111, and the close 111 1-8. There were no other quotations. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 3, and 1 per cent to flat for borrowing. The bids for Treasury gold aggregated $5,500,000. The sum of $1,000,000 was awarded at prices ranging from 111 to 111 5-100. Jay Cooke & Co. obtained $500,000 at 111 1-100.

MONEY

was easy, and closed at 5 to 6 per cent. There were no traces of the little flurry of yesterday afternoon, and the large amount of insurance money here awaiting the final adjustment of losses in Chicago is against any permanent high rates on call for the time being. London, at the present time, is acting as a clearing house for France and Germany, while New York is acting as a clearing house between Chicago, London, and Eastern insurance companies, and this money is plentiful at both points. The working of the market this season has been entirely exceptional as compared with previous years. Comparatively speaking, little currency has gone either South or West, the only important movement to the latter section having been after the Chicago fire. The establishment of new National Banks in part accounts for the diminished shipments. The paralysis of business at Chicago has also disturbed the usual course of domestic exchanges. The demand for the hog product is yet to be supplied, but the low price of pork will materially diminish this demand. Commercial paper is in growing demand, and prime is now quoted at 8a9, and the greater part of the business over 9 per cent. The announcement that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent created no surprise, as it was expected for the past two weeks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed strong at 109 to 109 1-8 for sixty days, and 109 7-8 for sight.

GOVERNMENTS

fell off at the noon call, and comparisons showed a decline of 1-8 to 1-4 per cent on nearly the whole of the list. The exceptions were '81 old, and new, 68s, which remained steady at the morning quotations.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The fall in South Carolina bonds was arrested to-day at 30. It is impossible to say what may be the future course of this stock, however, as holders are still very nervous over their security.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed firm at 100 to 100 1-8. Union Pacifics at 90 1-8 to 90 1-4 for first class, 77 3-4 to 78 1-4 for land grants, 80 1-2 to 81 for incomes, and 25 to 25 1-8 for stocks.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, but prices declined in the afternoon 1-2 to 2 per cent. The heaviest decline was in Western Union, which fell from 69 1-4 to 67 1-4. The market revived somewhat at the close. The difficulty among the Pacific Mail people was adjusted to-day. The new board met and elected Stockwell President, and F. W. G. Bellows Vice President. The resignations of Messrs. Clews and Lockwood were accepted, when they were made individual stockholders and elected to fill the vacancies.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was more demand for flour to-day, and more steadiness was noticeable in the low and medium grades. Choice Wisconsin and Minnesota are in good demand, and choice No. 2 and superfine sold well. At the close the market was strong, with a good inquiry. Holders of wheat were firm, and at the close the market was fairly active. Choice qualities were desired, and, but for the advance on freights, a large business would have been done in spring. Corn was dull and lower, and closed heavy, the inquiry being chiefly for the trade. The advance in freights checked the export demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

MITCHELL VS. DIX.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—John Mitchell gained a point, to-day, in his suit against General Dix for alleged false imprisonment, Judge McCunn denying a motion to transfer the case to a United States Court for the reason that it did not come under the act of Congress of 1863 or 1866, the arrest having occurred June 14, 1865, subsequent to the date fixed by the Presidential proclamation at the close of the rebellion.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor of the resignation by Tom Fields of his seat in the Assembly is untrue.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

An Albany special says Governor Hoffman met the Democratic State Senators at Troy, to-day, to consider the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature, to pass the new reform charter, already drafted by O'Conor, Tilden, and others, for New York and Brooklyn.

CHOLERA.

One more death by cholera at the West Bank Hospital.

DECISION REGARDING FORGED CHECKS.

Judge McCunn has decided, in the case of a forged check, that the bank paying it is the loser, though drawn on another institution. The National Mechanics' Banking Association suffers $15,500.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, has granted a *mandamus* restraining the canvassers of Kings County from proceeding with the vote of one district of the Sixth Ward, where it is claimed that the ballot-boxes were stuffed, and it was an impossibility to poll as many votes as appeared.

ANOTHER HORSE CAR DEMOLISHED.

A horse car was demolished at Newton, L. I., last evening by the South Side Railroad train. Fourteen passengers jumped off in time to save their lives.

PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION.

Ex-Governor Seymour to-day had a long conference with Samuel G. Courtney, Chairman of the Apollo Hall Democratic Committee, relative to a reorganization of the Democratic elements in the city and State. It is known that Seymour is anxious for the consolidation of the party here, with a view to excluding the corruptionists of Tammany from the future working of the party.

TWEED'S SUCCESSOR.

It is now stated that the ring men have decided on Francis M. Bixby, a well-known merchant of this city, to succeed Tweed, when Tweed resigns, and it is understood that he will accept.

INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll's father states that his son's bail bond is all ready, but that no arrest has been attempted.

SNOW.

The first snow of the season commenced falling here at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE RECENT STORM.

Additional accounts show that the effect of the storm in this vicinity, on Tuesday night, and by the high tide yesterday, were quite severe. A large quantity of the Harlem flats was washed away.

IN NEW JERSEY,

the Morris Canal overflowed, submerging basements, carrying off lumber, boats, yachts, etc., and damaging over $10,000 worth of property. The lecture-room of the Methodist Church at Bergen Heights was blown down, and the church was damaged. In Newark, over $20,000 worth of property was destroyed by wind and water. Several unfinished houses were demolished, and cellar basements were flooded. At Elizabeth a brick foundry and five buildings were blown down. The damage to the shipping was considerable, and it is expected that further losses will be reported. An unfinished church in Plainfield was also destroyed. A Presbyterian church at Freehold, N. J., was partially demolished by the gale.

HOMICIDE.

During a scuffle, last evening, in the canal boat A. E. Clark, at East River, James Mulavany was shot and killed by a son of Captain Munger, who was defending his father.

A CHANGE.

The residence of Mr. Nathan, who was so mysteriously murdered, is being converted into a gambling den.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

The Committee of Seventy have evidence of false counting in nine wards, which will result in unseating two more Tammany Assemblymen.

REVENGE.

About one hundred laborers have been discharged from the Parks Department, they having voted against the ring men. They intend to ask Comptroller Green to reinstate them.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.

Another means by which Tammany is said to have been extorting money is an imposition of fines by the city authorities for alleged obstructions by the sign-boards of dealers.

The Congregationalists.

The following constitution was adopted at the Congregational Council in session at Oberlin, O.:

ARTICLE 1. The Congregational Church of the United States, by the Elders and Messengers assembled, do now associate themselves in a national conference to consult upon the common interest of all the churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources, and their relation to all parts of the Kingdom of Christ.

ART. 2. They agree in the belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice, their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrine of Christian faith, commonly called evangelical, held in our own churches from the early times, and sufficiently set forth by former General Council.

ART. 3, SECTION 1. They agree in belief that the right of government resides in local churches or congregations of believers, who are responsible directly to the Lord Jesus Christ, the one head of Church Universal, and of all particular churches; but all churches being in communion, one with another, as parts of Christ's Catholic Church, have mutual duties subsisting in obligations of fellowship.

SEC. 2. The churches therefore, while establishing a national conference for the furtherance of the common interest and work of all churches to maintain the scriptural and inalienable right of each church to self-government and administration, and this national conference shall never exercise legislative or judicial authority, nor consent to act as a conference of reference.

ART. 4. And for the convenience of orderly consultation they establish the following rules:

SESSIONS.

1. The churches will meet in national conference every third year. They shall also be convened in special session whenever any five of the General Associations or conferences shall so request. The churches shall be represented at each session by delegates of ministers or laymen, appointed in number and manner as follows: The churches assembled in their local bodies may appoint one delegate for every ten churches in their respective organizations, and one for a fraction of ten greater than one-half, it being understood that wherever the churches of any State are directly united in a general organization they may, at their option, appoint the delegates in such body, instead of in a local organization, but in the above ratio in churches so united.

2. In addition to the above, churches united in State organization may appoint, by such association, one delegate, and one for each 10,000 communicants in their fellowship and one for a major fraction thereof, it being recommended that this number of delegates be in all cases divided between ministers and laymen as nearly equally as is practicable.

3. Such Congregational general societies for Christian work and the faculties of such theological seminaries as may be represented by one delegate each, such representatives having the right of discussion only.

OFFICERS.

1. At the beginning of every stated or special session there shall be chosen by ballot from those present as members, a Moderator, and one or more assistant Moderators, to preside over its deliberations.

2. At each triennial session there shall be chosen by ballot a Secretary and Registrar and a Treasurer, to serve from the close of such session to the close of the next triennial session. At each triennial session there shall be chosen a provisional committee, who shall make needful arrangements for the next triennial session called during the interval; committees shall be appointed, and in such manner as may from time to time be ordered. Any member of a church in fellowship, may be elected Secretary, Registrar or Treasurer, and such officers as are not delegates shall have the privileges of members except that of voting.

BY-LAWS.

1. The conference may make and alter by-laws at any triennial session.

2. Amendments to this constitution shall not be altered except at a triennial session and by a two-third vote, notice thereof having been altered or amended except at a triennial session and given at a previous triennial session, or the proposed alteration having been requested by some General Association or conference of churches, and published with the notification of the session.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President, upon the representation of the Nebraska Congressman, has agreed to order the Restoration Department of the Platte to embrace Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, headquarters at Omaha. General Reynolds will probably be placed in command.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

Attorney General Stanberry, of Ohio, has been associated with Reverdy Johnson, to defend the Ku-Klux cases at the approaching trial at Columbia, S. C. Funds are being raised throughout the state with the view of carrying up the case and testing the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law.

GEORGIA.

There is no truth in the statement that the *habeas corpus* is about to be suspended in several northern counties of Georgia, and that the Attorney General's office is now engaged in preparing the draft of a proclamation. The President states that the sub-committee now engaged in investigating the matter in this locality have as yet made no report, and that until then the Executive will take no action. The future policy of the government as to these counties will be governed entirely by the recommendation of the sub-committee when they make their report, as was the case in South Carolina, where martial law was declared mainly through the representations of Senator Scott.

VACANCIES.

All three positions of Deputy Commissionership of the Internal Revenue Bureau are vacant. There is a desire at the Treasury to fill them by the promotion of deserving officers, but the political pressure is so great from several quarters to secure the places that the chances are that all will be given to outside parties.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.

The resignation of Calhoun, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, was requested by the office here. No defalcation has been reported, but the irregularities in keeping the accounts were of a character the Commissioner could not overlook. The unadjusted account amounts to about $3,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Examiner designated by the Comptroller of the Currency to make investigation of the affairs of the Chicago National Banks, damaged by the late fire, reports that the losses will be in reality much less than was estimated just after the fire, and that under the circumstances the condition of the banks is excellent.

THE PHILADELPHIA PENSION AGENCY.

Major D. R. B. Nevin will be appointed Pension Agent at Philadelphia, in place of Calhoun. The friends of the latter gentleman say he will pay all due the government.

TO RESIGN.

Colonel Given, Third Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will tender his resignation early next week for the purpose of entering upon his duties as Attorney for the Tenth District of Iowa.

INDIANA.

The Henryville Tragedy—Continued Excitement in Clark County—Discovery of Goods Stolen at the Chicago Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—The excitement in Clark County over the Parks tragedy has only slightly abated. There is no danger of lynching the prisoners. A number of other negroes have been arrested on suspicion, including Squire Taylor, John Taylor, Early Hill, and another named Clay. A search of Taylor's house brought out the fact that he had been receiving quantities of stolen goods from Chicago since the fire, a large lot being found packed in a box.

The grand jury has been in session 1 day at Charleston, where the prisoners have been taken, to examine into the affair. The prosecution thinks there is evidence enough already to find a bill.

Helen Parks is still lingering. Eveline has appeared slightly better, but could give no additional light upon the subject.

The Late Storm on the Lake.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—Advices from all lake ports represent the storm as very severe, with great damage to shipping. The schooner George Foote of Detroit, is ashore at the mouth of the Niagara River. Crew saved. The propeller Enterprise is aground in South Bay. The tug Sam Lewis is ashore in the lower sound, supposed to be a total loss. The gunboat Prince Alfred went to the assistance of the schooner Gold Hunter, and took her in tow, but was obliged to cut her adrift to save their own vessel. The Gold Hunter had on board a Captain, mate, and four men. The Captain of the gunboat thinks the schooner capsized.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 16.—The schooner Montcalm went ashore early yesterday morning, two miles east of Girard, Pa. There were ten persons aboard of her. All efforts toward their rescue were unavailing on account of the heavy sea until 7 o'clock this morning, when they were taken off. No particulars as to the cargo or destination are known.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George Wilmeth, a boy aged 11 years, son of J. B. Wilmeth, of Bloomington, was instantly killed, on Wednesday, by falling beneath the cars at the Illinois Central depot.

—Nicholas Smith, a fireman in the service of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, fell from his engine on Wednesday night, at Towanda, and was very seriously, if not fatally, injured.

—A special to the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, from Beaver Dam, Wis., says: "The Post Office here was broken open last night. A thousand letters were opened, and $20 worth of stamps were taken."

—The official returns for Governor of New Jersey show Parker's majority to be 6,007.

—A Scranton despatch says consternation prevails at Hyde Park, Pa., in consequence of the caving of earth over the Oxford line. Buildings were badly shaken, but there was no injury to persons. There are large apertures in the streets.

—The severest gale known in Maine for years commenced on Tuesday night, and still continued up to last evening. The sea ran higher in Rockland harbor than has been known since 1855. Wharves and shipping were badly damaged.

—Despatches from Arizona say that the Indians who butchered Wickenburg state that the passengers scattered greenbacks around on the ground. They did not take even the coin from the bodies of most of the passengers. Active pursuit is being made. The press of the Pacific coast are unanimous in their bitter denunciation of Colyer's interference in Arizona.

—The committee appointed by a mass meeting in St. Louis, a few meetings ago, to take measures to secure the holding of the National Republican Convention in St. Louis met on Wednesday night. A committee, with ex-Senator Henderson as Chairman, was appointed to prepare an address to the National Executive Committee urging them to select St. Louis as the place for holding the convention.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Thoughtful Contribution.

It was a neat idea, that of McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, the well-known manufacturers of fine toilet soaps. It occurred to them to send 20,000 pieces of their best soap to the Chicago sufferers, and they did it, and the large shipment arrived safely, and by this time a goodly portion of the saponaceous contribution has found its way, through the Relief and Aid Society, to the houses of hundreds of people too poor to indulge in the luxury of fine toilet soap. That it was timely and welcome no one can doubt. With this large consignment were two boxes, sent by McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., for the use of the compositors, pressmen, etc., of THE TRIBUNE. The soap is elegant, and meets with a hearty appreciation.

Eva Boston Wanted.

While the fire was in progress on the North Side, a lady named Mrs. Nolan succeeded in safely reaching Lincoln Park, where, during the ensuing night, she was delivered of a fine, healthy girl baby, which, in due time, was christened Eva Boston Nolan. Some ladies in Boston heard of the circumstance, and proceeded to organize and forward a nice, elaborate wardrobe of infant wearing apparel, which was sent in care of the Good Samaritan Society, of which John C. Haines is President. Eva Boston has now disappeared, and her well-wishers are exceedingly anxious that she should come forward and take possession of her outfit. If this should meet the eye of any of the young lady's friends or acquaintances, they will please mention it to her.

Boston's Generosity.

The Faneuil Hall Relief Committee, Boston, had received, up to Saturday night, $432,698 for Chicago, and $1,500 for Michigan and Wisconsin. The Young Men's Christian Association has forwarded 1,162 cases of goods, valued at $196,000, and $23,840 in money.

—Robert Collyer's appeal to Boston, for aid to rebuild his church at Chicago, was answered by a contribution of $7,900 at Rev. E. E. Hale's church, where he preached last Sunday morning, and about $1,300 at the Church of the Unity, where he spoke in the evening. Among the gratifying proofs which Mr. Collyer has received of the esteem entertained for him and his work in Boston are a gift of $500, three-fifths of it for his own use, and from William Gray an order to draw upon that gentleman at sight, quarterly, for a salary of $5,000 for the year 1872.

Announcements.

All photographers and those employed in photograph galleries, are requested to meet at 551 West Madison street, on Saturday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, sharp.

—Anna Dickinson's lecture "Out of the Depths" this evening, at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, opens the first course of lectures ever announced by the association. It will be followed on Tuesday evening of next week by her popular lecture "Demagogues and Workingmen," at the First Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. For sale of tickets see advertisement in amusement column.

Miscellaneous.

United States Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been a guest of the Tremont House for several days.

—R. Hughes, of the firm of Hogan & Hughes, song and dance men, who did so much last season to amuse the patrons of the Dearborn Theatre, under the management of Billy Manning, died in New York, on the 10th inst., of consumption.

—Henry A. Moore, of No. 137 North Halsted street, while getting on a Madison street car, near Clinton, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a passing buggy. His left arm was dislocated at the elbow, and a physician adjusted the joint.

—A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and James Ward, of Canada, contested in a pigeon-shooting match for the American championship and $500 a side at Buffalo, on Saturday last. One hundred single rise each were shot at, Bogardus winning by a score of 85 to 80.

—F. Deville, M. D., formerly Professor, and now Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, of Chicago Medical College, who was in England at the time of the great fire, addressed a stirring letter to the editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, urging that organizations be at once perfected for the collection and forwarding of relief funds.

—The Committee on Sick and Hospitals, of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, report the state of health at the barracks to be generally good. No more cases of small-pox have occurred, and nearly all the inmates have been vaccinated. The typhoid fever is increasing.

—It was rumored on the streets last evening, that the grand jury now in session, will present, this morning, to Judge Williams, a series of resolutions endorsing the action of General Sheridan during the fire, and commending him for his promptness in bringing troops to the city to preserve order and protect property in the burnt district.

—The Fire Department were called out at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fire having broken out in the frame building No. 54 West Madison street. The pepper stores in the rear were burned out, and the furniture nearly all destroyed. The contents of the lower story—clothing—was somewhat damaged by water. The loss by both elements was about $500.

—On Tuesday night a man, named Dan Reagan, who was under the influence of liquor, stopped at the Newberry School, and begged the engineer to allow him to lie down near the furnace and get warm. He was permitted to do so, and had not been there ten minutes before he had an attack of *delirium tremens*, and died. In one of his coat pockets was found an application to the Board of Public Works for the position of janitor at the La Salle street tunnel. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest.

—A gentleman who registered himself as "G. C. Morton, Burlington, Iowa," was found dead in bed at the Clifton House on Wednesday afternoon. When he retired, on Tuesday evening, he requested the clerk not to awaken him in the morning, as he was tired and wanted to take a good sleep. No one went to his room until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when his dead body was found. On a table in the room were several empty packages marked "morphine," and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was produced by an overdose of that drug administered by his own hands.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Firemen Punished—The Hose Question—The Responsibility for "Mixed" Hose Shifted by Sheridan—Copy of Mr. Brown's Resignation as a Member of the Board.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station, yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present—Commissioners Gund and Sheridan.

William Otto, driver of the Waubansia hose-cart, was sentenced to forfeit one day's pay for leaving his engine-house without permission.

Peter Phelan, pipeman of the same engine, did the same thing, and forfeited five days' pay.

A communication was received from Jailor Folz, offering the use of a lot on North avenue, near Larrabee street, free for one year, if the board would erect thereon an engine house and police station. The offer was accepted, and the Acting Fire Marshal and the Chief of Police were instructed to procure lumber, and see that the necessary buildings were put up.

A number of bills for supplies furnished the two departments since the 15th of September were audited and ordered to be paid. They amounted to between $6,000 and $7,000.

The question of hose then came up, and Commissioner Sheridan, in answer to a statement of Third Assistant Marshal Benner, that the hose stored in the Armory was mixed when it was taken out, asked if it was expected that the board should run around and look into such matters. Officers were issued to the firemen, and it was their duty to do so.

Marshal Benner said that some of the hose that had been tested at 145 pounds to the inch would not stand within ten or fifteen pounds of it when put on an engine. A great deal of the leather hose, after it had been put on the carts, proved to be full of holes. A man who understood how to repair hose should be employed. He had heard of one, qualified to do it, who had offered his services at $75 a month.

Commissioner Brown said the board was not authorized to engage any such man, and they were not allowed to take money appropriated for another purpose to pay such a person's salary. Members of the Council had asserted that if any money appropriated for a specific purpose was used for any other purpose, the amount would be charged to the individual members of the board. He also stated that the Board of Public Works, under authority from the Common Council, were selling the bricks and *debris* of the engine and station houses. The Board of Police had been notified of this, he having accidentally discovered it. He suggested that the board subscribe for the official paper, in order to learn what the Council were doing, as they were never told.

The board then adjourned.

MR. BROWN'S RESIGNATION.

After the adjournment of the board our reporter inquired of Mr. Brown if the rumor of his resignation was true, and that gentleman replied it was, and that his formal resignation as Police Commissioner was in the hands of the County Clerk. Stepping across the street to the High School building, where Mr. Gindele has his office, the reporter was permitted to copy Mr. Brown's letter, which is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Cook County or their successors in office:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby present this my resignation of the office of Commissioner of the Board of Police of the city of Chicago, the same to take effect on Monday, December 4, 1871. Respectfully,

T. B. BROWN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1871.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Sketch of the Organization and the Good and Glorious Work it is Accomplishing.

It may not be generally known to our citizens and those of other places that the Ladies' Relief Society, which was organized in Chicago on the 10th of October, at the house of Mrs. Wirt Dexter, is actively and efficiently engaged in behalf of sufferers by the late fire. From the time of its organization it has been recognized as a valuable coadjutor by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and is working in supplying clothing, for which, otherwise, there would be great want. One of its primary objects is to seek out those persons, sufferers by the fire, who shrink from making their wants publicly known, even to the Bureau of Special Relief, and relieve them as quickly and as delicately as possible. Already, through the indefatigable labors of its Visiting Committee, much assistance has been rendered to many of the most worthy and beloved of our townspeople.

Delegates who have been received from St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Dayton, as well as from Hyde Park and other places in our immediate vicinity, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the organization, and have since forwarded valuable donations.

For the supply of clothing, the society has an Employment Bureau. Rooms have been opened where seamstresses are furnished with work. From thirty to fifty, under a competent forewoman, are now busily engaged in making garments for the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. This work is under the careful supervision of the ladies, who allow no waste of materials in cutting or carelessness in sewing. Through this Employment Bureau poor, homeless girls, whose means of living were taken away by the fire, by the loss of their machines, or their places, or both, and who were rapidly coming to the extremity of poverty, find useful work, and true, kind friends. To all thoughtful persons, therefore, this work must commend itself. Societies in our own and other localities are co-operating with the Ladies' Relief Society, either through committees or by correspondence, as many prefer the personal direction they are thus able to give, in some measure, to their contributions. The officers are as follows:

President—Mrs. John Mason Loomis.
Vice President—Mrs. Robert Laird Collier.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. H. Gay.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Wirt Dexter.
Treasurer—Mrs. George M. Pullman.
Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Martin Andrews.
Employment Committee—Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. G. M. Pullman, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. M. Andrews, Mrs. G. C. Gore, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. R. L. Collier, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. S. Reeve, Mrs. A. C. Badger, Mrs Palmer Kellogg, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank.
Distribution Committee—Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. G. M. Pullman, Mrs. Palmer Kellogg, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Mrs. F. M. Mitchell, Mrs. R. L. Collier, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.
Visiting Committee—Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. Dr. Lock, A. C. Badger, Mrs. F. M. Mitchell, Miss N. J. Lund, Miss N. T. Agnew, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. M. Andrews, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank.

Communications, as well as donations and consignments, should be addressed to Mrs. Wirt Dexter, No. 869 Prairie avenue.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for Record on Thursday, Nov. 16.

May st, bet Eighteenth st and Lake st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $800.

Lots 25 and 26 in Pope's Block 8, of Cook and Anderson's w 1-2, n e 1-4, Sec. 24, 39, 13, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $600.

Emerald st, 142 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24x136 ft, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $3,500.

Sturtleff av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25x125 feet; dated Sept. 14; consideration, $3,500.

West Taylor st, 180 feet west of Laflin st, n f, 60x100 feet; dated Oct. 18; consideration, $14,000.

West Washington st, between Carpenter and Morgan sts, n f, 31 1-4x175 1-3 feet; dated Nov. 14; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 31 and 32 in Block 46, Sec. 7, 39, 14, being on Walnut st, between Lincoln and Wood sts; dated Nov. 14; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 41 in Campbell's Block 2 of Morris' w 1-2, s w 1-4, Sec. 18, 39, 14; dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Undivided 1-2 of Lot 75, in Block 63, Sec. 7, 39, 14; dated Nov. 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 2 in Wilson's s w 1-4, Block 23, Sec. 7, 39, 14; being n e cor. of Washington av and Paulina st; dated Sept. 3; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 23 in Block 24, Ogden's Addition, being s e cor. of Fourth and May sts; dated Nov. 14; consideration, $2,000.

Fulton st, 150 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 75x125 ft; dated Oct. 30; consideration, $15,000.

S 1-3 of w 1-2 of n 1-2 of Lot 38 in Ellis' East Addition, being 22x130 feet on Johnson place, dated Sept. 11; consideration $2,300.

Undivided 1-4 of Block 6 in Walker & Stinson's Sub of w 1-2 w 1-4 Sec 2, 38, 14 (except Park), dated Oct. 17; consideration $12,000.

Lot 1 of Abell's Lot 1 in Block 8 Cleaverville, dated Nov. 6; consideration $7,150.

Lots 25, 26 and 27, in Block 1, of Travers' ne 1-4 Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated August 11 consideration, $1,350.

Real estate mortgages and trust deeds, 19; quit claim deeds and releases, 11; other instruments conveying property in Cook County, 9; chattel mortgages, 7; together with 112 documents which were re-recorded by reason of the fire.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dry goods market was quiet. Among wholesale commission houses and jobbers there is but little change. Chapman X bleached muslin is reduced from 13 to 12 1-2c. Other staple fabrics are steady at 12 1-2a13c for standard brown sheetings 14c for heavy brown drills, 21c for New York Mills bleached muslins, 20c for Wamsutta do, 11 1-2c for standard makes of fancy prints, 7 1-2c for printing cloths, 20c for mousdelaines of new and desirable styles, 22 1-2c for Imperial repps, 33c for worsted braids, 80c for Goff's and other popular makes of alpaca braids, and 30c for best 6-cord spool cotton.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gold steady at 111 1-8a111 1-4. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $37,000,000. Bids for government gold amounted to $5,500,000—at from 110 26-100 to 111-5-100. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 111 to 111 5-100.

The government bond market was strong to the close of the day.

The stock market was generally heavy during the afternoon, and prices were 1-2 to 2 per cent lower. The greatest decline was in Western Union, which fell from 69 1-4 to 67 1-4. At the close there was a steadier feeling and a slight recovery from the lowest point. The principal dealings were in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash, Erie, and New York Central. Union Pacific has been exceptionally firm at about 26. The Pacific Mail matter has been amicably adjusted. The new board met to-day, and elected Alden B. Stockwell President, and F. W. G. Bellows Vice President. The resignations of Messrs. Clews and Lockwood were accepted, when they were made individual stockholders and elected to fill the vacancies.

Money this afternoon was lent at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. The closing rates were 6a7 per cent. Southern State securities on the last call were dull and heavy.

Reports from London say it is estimated that 10,000,000 sterling belonging to the French Government, are on deposit there and held for payment of the German indemnity. The monetary disturbances in Paris has partially abated. It is reported that the Bank of France intends to double its capital, making it 375,000,000 francs. Money is plenty in Germany and rapidly drifting into American securities. Germany will early next year redeem 30,000,000 sterling of the war loans, half of it in January and February.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-4	Coups, '67	114 3-4
Coups, '62	111 1-2	Coups, '68	114 7-8
Coups, '64	111 3-8	10-40s	109 7-8
Coups, '65	111 5-8	Currency 6s	113 1-8
New	114 1-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	97 1-2	Virginia, old	59 1-4
Tennessee, old	67 7-8	Old N. Carolina	38
Tennessee, new	67 3-8	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	66		

Stocks closed:

Canton	69 3-4	Rock Island	109
Western Union	67 3-4	New Jersey	108 1-2
Quicksilver	21 1-2	St. Paul	56
Mariposa		St. Paul, prefer'd	77 3-4
Mariposa, prefer'd		Wabash	61 5-8
Adams Express	82 1-2	Wabash, prefer'd	86 1-2
Wells & Fargo	55	Fort Wayne	98
American	59 1-4	Terre Haute	13
United States	57 1-2	Terre Haute, pfd	50
Pacific	46 3-4	C. & A.	111
N. Y. Central	91 3-8	C. & A., preferr'd	112
N. Y. Central scrip	87 1-2	O. & M.	39 7-8
Erie	29 7-8	C., C. & C.	85
Erie, preferred	50	C., B. & Q.	122
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	95 3-4
Harlem, prefer'd	123	Indiana Central	19 1-8
Reading	110 5-8	Illinois Central	130
Michigan Central	121 1-2	Union Pacific	26
Pittsburgh	124 1-2	U. P. bonds	90 1-4
Northwestern	60 3-8	C. P. bonds	100 7-8
Northwestern pfd	89 1-2		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1:05 p. m.—Increase of specie in the Bank of England, £817,000. Consols, 93 1-2; 5-20s of '62, 91 7-8; '65s, 91; '67s, 94 5-8; 10-40s, 90 1-4.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 56f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling, 9 1-2d; Orleans, 9 3-4a9 7-8d; sales 15,000 bales; speculative and export, 400 bales.

California wheat, 12s; spring, 11s and 11s 5d; winter, 11s 8d and 11s 9d. Flour, 25a30s. Corn, 33s 3d. Pork, 47s. Beef, 87s 6d. Lard, 46s 6d. Cheese, 59s. Bacon, 34s; Cumberlands, 39s; short rib tallow, 46s 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum, 49 1-2f.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,400 for two days. Market strong at Monday's prices. Some thin State dry cows sold at 5a6c; Texans, 8 1-2a9c; fair Western, 10 1-2a11c; prime 12c—a few 12 1-2c, and some holding for 13c. Sales of 6 cars Texans, averaging 6 3-4 cwt, at 8 3-4c; 7 cars Ohio, averaging 7 1-2 cwt, at 11a12c; 6 cars Illinois, averaging 6 1-2 cwt, at 10 1-8c, 57 lbs per cwt.; 7 cars Kentucky, averaging 7 3-4 cwt., at 11 a12 1-2c.

Sheep—5,000 arrived, and trade very dull. The dead meat markets are jammed with cheap, stale mutton. Prices are weaker, but not much lower; 60 Pennsylvania lambs, 70 lbs, sold at 6 3-4c; car Ohio sheep, 9 lbs, at 5c; car 112-lb Canadas, 6c; car 54-lb State lambs, 6 3-8; a few 82-lb Canadas, 8c.

Hogs—4,000 to-day, and firm at 5a5 3-8c for live, and 6a7c for dressed. Country dressed plenty at 6c for heavy, and 7 1-2c for pigs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 47 cars, making supply 368 cars, against 319 last week. Late arrivals were not offered, and market closed quiet, with prices unchanged; sales of 140 Ohio steers, 1,204 to 1,309lbs, $5.30a5.37 1-2; 125 Indiana, 1,302 to 1,390 lbs, $5.50a5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,400 head; market dull and inactive for Western buyers; offering 1-2c lower; Canadas quiet and unchanged; sales 860 Michigan sheep, av 74 to 96 lbs, at $4.00a4.50; 597 Canada sheep, av 112 to 118 lbs, at $5.00a5.25; 1,000 Canada lambs, av 79 to 85 lbs, at $6.25a6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; market quiet and prices a shade lower, closing steady with an upward tendency; sales 1,000 at $4.50a4.80 for medium to good.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 326 head; shipped to Chicago, 38 cars—724 head; to St. Louis, 3 cars, 58 head. Sales 143 through Texans, averaging 981 lbs, at $1.75. Some few scallawags at [illegible] cattle, 725 head; slaughtered, 850 cattle and 400 hogs. Hogs now quoted at $3.50.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 16—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Plymouth; Bark Monarch; Schrs Crocker, Crosthwaite.

PASSED UP—Props Vanderbilt, Sheridan, Schrs Jennie and Annie, San Jacinto, Rio Grande, Brig Lucy Clark.

WIND—Northwest.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 17 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95a6.35; common to good, $6.60a6.85; good to choice, $6.85a7.35; white wheat extra, $7.35a7.60; extra Ohio, $6.85a7.40; St. Louis, $7.05a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat opened firmer, but closed heavy; receipts, 160,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.53a1.60; No. 2 $1.53a1.55; winter red Western, $1.60a1.63; amber, $1.63a1.65; white, $1.65a1.78. Rye firmer; Western, 92a95c. Barley firmer; Western, 90a92c; Canada West, $1.10. Corn opened firmer, but closed heavy; receipts, 88,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 78c; afloat, 79c; new, 78 1-2c. Oats opened firmer, but closed heavy; receipts, 29,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53 1-2a54 1-2c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17a19c. Sugar firm; fair to good, refined, 8 7-8a9 1-8c; Cuba, 8 3-4a9 1-8c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 66a70c. Rice firm at 8a8 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12 3-4a13c; refined, 22 1-4c.

TURPENTINE—67 1-2a68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.00a13.50. Beef and cut meat unchanged. Middles heavy; short ribs, 8 1-4c; long clear, 7 3-4a8 1-8c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4a10c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 12a22c; State, 21a33c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2, $1.21; No. 1, $1.24. Oats inactive; No. 2 33c. Corn dull; No. 2, 46c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $12.75.

HOGS—Weak $3.75a4.10.

FREIGHTS—Easier; to Buffalo, 10c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—HAY—firmer; prime, $35.00a37.00; choice, $37.00a38.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet; shoulders, clear rib, 8 1-4c; clear, 9 1-2c. Lard dull, lower; tierce 9 3-8c 10c; keg, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

GROCERIES—Coffee inactive, held fair 18a18 1-2c; good 18 3-4a19c; prime, 19 1-4a19 3-4c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 120 3-8; sight, 1-4 per cent discount; gold, 111 3-8.

COTTON—Active; sales 6,000 bales good ordinary at 17 1-4a17 1-2c; low middling, 17 3-8a17 7-8c; middlings, 18a18 1-8c. Receipts, 4,023 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,347 bales; stock, 96,345 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 17 1-4a17 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $6.75a7.00. Wheat steady, at $1.43a1.45 for red. Corn dull and drooping; new, 42a45c; old, 55c. Rye, oats, and barley quiet and unchanged.

OIL—Linseed dull at 73c. Lard steady at 80c.

EGGS—In fair demand and higher, at 20c.

BUTTER—In good demand at 20a26c.

CHEESE—Firm at 14a16c.

SEEDS—Clover in good demand at 10 1-2a11c, on arrival.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet: small sales at $13.00a13.00. Lard in fair demand, but lower; sales of prime steam at 8 3-8a8 7-8c. Bulk meats dull, and a shade lower; shoulders, 5 5-8-6c; clear rib, 7 5-8a8 1-8c; clear, 7a7 1-8, packed 25 days in salt. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib and clear, 7 5-8a7 3-4c. Green meats dull and lower; shoulders, 4 1-8c; sides, 5 1-4a5 3-8c. Hams, 7 1-2c.

HOGS—Dull, with fair demand, holders being anxious to sell; sales at $4.25a4.40; receipts, 15,000.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—COTTON—17 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; 10a20c higher for low and medium grades; superfine winter, $5.15a5.50; extra, $6.00a6.50; XX, $6.00a6.25. Wheat firm; No. 3 red, $1.42; No. 2, $1.53. Corn firm; No. 2 in elevator held at 46c. Oats active and higher; mixed on track held at 41a43c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Iowa, 66a69 1-2c. Rye firm; No. 2, 70c.

WHISKEY—Easier at 89a89 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork jobbing and order lots at $13.75a14.00. Bacon dull for order lots; shoulders, 7 5-8a7 3-4c; clear rib and clear, 8c. Dry salt meats—shoulders and clear rib, from 1st to 10th of December, 5 1-2c; green hams, cash and December, 6c. Lard—New steam cash and December, 8 5-8c.

HOGS—Easier; $4.00a4.15.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; hogs, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, a shade lower; extra white Michigan, $1.53; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.48; amber Michigan, $1.45; No. 2 red, $1.35. Corn dull; high mixed, 56c; new, 53 3-4c; low mixed, 55c; yellow, new, 54 3-4c. Oats dull; No. 1, 39 1-4c; No. 2, 37 1-2.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 4c; to Oswego, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter, held $1.45; $1.44 bid. Corn steady; 55c. Oats quiet; 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; 21a21 1-2c car lots; 22a22 1-2 trade lots; crude quiet, $4.50a5.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO—Sales 57 hhds lugs at 7 1-2a8c; low to middling leaf, 8 1-4a12c.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling, 17 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.25. Wheat quiet and firm; $1.30a1.45. Other grains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, quiet at $12.50. Bacon in light demand at previous quotations. Bulk meats fairly active; shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear ribs, 6 3-4c; clear 7 1-2c, packed; sugar-cured hams firm at 14 1-2a15c. Green meats quiet and nominal.

HOGS—Range firm at $4.40a4.60.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

Insurance Losses by the Chicago Fire.

From the Spectator (New York).

The following table shows the aggregate loss of the companies by States, the number of companies in each State, and the number suspended:

STATE.	No. of companies.	Aggregate capital.	Tot'l gross assets.	Total losses.	No. suspended.
New York	[illegible]	$30,181,321	$54,6[illegible]	$31,[illegible]	20
Ohio	[illegible]	3,590,750	7,[illegible]	4,618,427	6
Massachusetts	24	5,081,800	12,418,782	4,463,300	2
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	5,075,000	11,382,816	2,[illegible]	1
Missouri	[illegible]	2,750,200	3,000,000	273,000	1
Illinois	30	4,314,161	5,796,357	[illegible]	14
Maryland	15	2,837,351	4,130,000	297,369	—
Connecticut	11	6,700,000	13,[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Kentucky	11	2,000,000	2,231,543	[illegible]	1
Rhode Island	6	[illegible]	2,116,[illegible]	2,01[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	—
Michigan	[illegible]	850,000	[illegible]	375,000	—
Maine	3	550,000	909,151	30,[illegible]	—
Wisconsin	2	314,175	474,000	[illegible]	—
Minnesota	1	120,000	250,598	[illegible]	—
New Hampshire	1	100,000	134,[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Total of U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Foreign	6	—	10,4[illegible]	4,613,000	—
Grand total	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

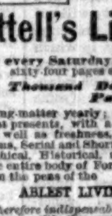
—Smoking is very much on the decline in England. At the universities not one man in five now smokes, whereas a few years at least four in five did.

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Tribune, Times, and Journal
Directory Column.
The present Directory column running in the above papers, has expired, and will be renewed, for six months every other day, commencing November 18 in the Times, and Tribune November 20. Those who desire their names in the above papers should apply at once to
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For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Can be examined on cars at depot, corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.
ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the hall in Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.
The members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., are hereby ordered to attend a Regular Convention of the Lodge this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Kroll's Hall, No. 8 West Lake-st. By order of the W. C. C.
CHAS. INNES, K. R. & S.
N. B.—Regular Conventions every first and third Friday of the month.

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DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Silverman having purchased the entire interest of Henry Horner in the firm of Lazarus Silverman & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
HENRY HORNER.
The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 562 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

RELICS!
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GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

The Springfield *Journal* thinks that "the Chicago newspapers have indulged in an amount of vindictive abuse of the Governor which is at once indecent and disgusting." To show how indecent and disgusting this abuse has been the *Journal* recites that, immediately after the fire in this city, Governor Palmer convened the State Legislature and recommended the passage of bills which were equivalent to putting three millions of dollars into the City Treasury, etc. In short, the *Journal* has reproduced with much faithfulness the ideas set forth in an editorial article of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE discussing Governor Palmer's recent letters to the State's Attorney and the Attorney General on the subject of the proposed indictment of Treat, Mason, Sheridan, Sherman, and all others connected with the train of circumstances which resulted in the killing of Colonel Grosvenor. Nothing contrary to the views expressed in that article has appeared in our columns at any time.

We should be glad to dismiss the subject with what we have already said on the subject, but Governor Palmer's message compels us to say something more. The Governor gives us a lengthy exposition of his views of what Mayor Mason and General Sheridan ought not to have done to protect life and property after the fire. Instead of doing what they did do, he suggests that General Sheridan ought to have volunteered his services to the Mayor as a citizen, and not as a Lieutenant General of the United States Army, and that the Mayor ought to have accepted his services in the former capacity and not in the latter. This position the Governor sustains by quotations from the Constitution of the United States and from the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall.

Granting that the Governor is technically right, we are bound to say that we do not see the usefulness of such transcendentalism at the present time. If the Governor had desired to file a protest against the establishing of a precedent for military occupation of a city during time of peace, it would have been very easy to do so when he thanked General Sheridan for his promptness. If he had said: "General, I thank you for your promptness, but I cannot consent that the action taken in this emergency shall be made a precedent for the use of United States troops in this State when not called for by the Governor or Legislature thereof," he would have accomplished all that he seems to have contemplated, and have saved himself a vast number of words and a great deal of temporary unpopularity. If the fire should occur again, and the same set of circumstances should transpire a second time, we should advise General Sheridan, if our advice were called for, to do exactly as he did before. If the Governor of the State should then appear upon the scene, and take command of the militia, and assume the duty of protecting life and property, his authority would of course be paramount, and General Sheridan would undoubtedly render him the same assistance that he rendered to the Mayor under like circumstances.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

The following statement is widely published:

> The city of Portland has voted to exempt from taxation, for from five to ten years, all manufactories started within her limits in 1872, and Messrs. A, B, and C, having been chosen by the Board of Trade for that purpose, are now prepared to cordially receive and assist by giving all the desired information needed, introducing to our prominent business men and our moneyed institutions, etc., all persons from all quarters, who are desirous of starting manufactories of any kind in our midst.

This policy on the part of the city of Portland is variously commented on, and the strongest objection is that it must necessarily throw an unjust proportion of taxation upon the other property not thus exempted. But is this objection well founded? According to the principle of taxation generally adopted in the States, property of all kinds is taxed at the same rate, in order, as stated in the Constitution of Illinois, "that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property." The particular object of taxation is not of such importance as is such an arrangement of the tax that it will operate equitably, reaching all, exempting none, and taking from each only the just proportion falling to his share of the public burden. That system of taxation is the best which is equal; and no system can operate justly which exempts one man at the expense of another. The constitution of this and other States contemplates that, if the rate of taxation shall be 1 per cent, every dollar's worth of property in the State shall pay its 1 per cent. That would be equal and just, if practicable; but it is notoriously the fact that this law is not thus executed, and that a very large proportion, and often the most productive portion, of property escapes taxation altogether. This is the universal testimony of every State in the Union. Even of the 50 per cent of personal property, which is returned for assessment, not over one-half ever pays taxes. No machinery for the enforcement of tax upon personal property has ever been devised that could collect any more than was voluntarily paid by the owner. The result of this is that the burden of taxation falls upon the land. One hundred dollars' value of land pays its one dollar of tax, while an equal valuation of personal property does not pay, on an average, over twenty-five cents. Under these circumstances, the spirit and purpose of the constitutional principle are violated; taxation becomes unequal; the one class of property-owners being practically exempt and the other subjected to an additional burden to make good the deficiency. A repeal of the tax on all personal property would have the effect only of equalizing things between holders of that kind of property who pay the tax thereon and those who do not; but the principle asserted in the constitution of taxing all property equally, according to its value, would be violated all the same.

Realizing this irremediable inequality, more than one State has reformed its policy of taxation, so as to collect revenue not from property at all, but from the agencies which are maintained by the products of that property. Thus, instead of taxing a farm according to its value, the transportation company which bears to and from that farm all it produces for sale, and all it purchases in exchange, pays a tax proportioned to the amount thus transported. Instead of taxing a warehouse according to its value, the occupant of that warehouse pays a tax in proportion to the amount of business he may do therein. Instead of taxing a glass factory upon the value of the land, buildings, machinery or materials, it is taxed according to the business done in the establishment. Instead of taxing the property and means of producers, a tax is levied upon all persons or corporations holding or exercising special privileges and franchises, according the annual profits of the several monopolies. Thus Pennsylvania neither taxes land, nor buildings, nor money loaned on mortgage; her manufactories are not taxed upon the land, nor machinery, nor buildings. The State draws its revenues not from property, but from the product or profit of that property, shown by earnings and dividends. The collection of this tax is easy. It is immediately paid by a few persons, but necessarily, though imperceptibly, drawn from all in the State, and from each in his due proportion. A result of this policy, which comes the nearest to equality in taxation, of any system in force in this country, has been to attract capital and manufactures to Pennsylvania, from New York and other States. Even New Jersey has become a hive of industry by this same system of taxing business profits and not the property itself.

The city of Portland has begun to do what Philadelphia has long done: she has abolished, for the time being, as unequal system of taxation on property, and resorts to other means for revenue. Instead of extorting revenue from a lot and building, it proposes to obtain a revenue from the amount of business done on the premises. The only question as to the action of Portland is whether the rule applied to manufactories ought not to be made general, and, instead of continuing ten years, whether it ought not to be without limit.

COOK COUNTY AND HER PAUPERS.

The Board of Supervisors (whose sands of life, like those of the quack physician of whom we read, are now nearly run out,) have approached the Gubernatorial Chair of Illinois, with tottering step and bending knee, petitioning for eleemosynary aid from the State. They make an exhibit of their wounds, and a solemn declaration that Cook County must have some alms, for charity's sake, or else great misery will result. The board has proceeded, through their Poor House Committee, to reassess the property of the county, thereby overruling, as we take it, the act of the State Legislature, which refused to order such reassessment. By this method they figure out that there will be a deficit of some $324,000, after raising the maximum tax allowed, and disbursing from it the expenses calculated in the schedule of the board. This will, they say, when supplemented by the usual margin allowed for "ordinary errors and abatements," amount to just about the sum usually expended each year for the maintenance of the county's poor. Hence they ask the State to come and take the paupers off the county's hands; or—what would be more satisfactory, as less liable to turn any of the buzzards of the Poor House Ring out of their warm nests—send on the money, and let the Supervisors and their friends spend it.

Now there might be some advantages about this plan, especially the first alternative; for it is probable that, with the State administering the affairs of the Cook County Poor House, we should not have Supervisors selling potatoes to the County Agent at $5 a bushel, and other such instances of Supervisorial economy as have distinguished the management of the Poor House in time past. But, strange as it may seem, this plan has its drawbacks. First, it is revolutionary, and would doubtless be repugnant to the nice punctilio of the Chief Magistrate of the State; being, in fact, a violation of local independence, and an attempt on the part of the State to interfere with the inalienable right of every county to feed its own poor. In the next place, it is not necessary. The taxable property in the county has not been reduced to any such value as the $70,000,000 named by the Supervisors' committee in their report. It has been reduced, but it is still two or three times the amount at which it was last assessed, and the levy of 15 mills would, even at this fractional valuation, raise all the money ($1,379,500) needed, even according to the extravagant estimates of the old tax-eating board; certainly all that would be needed under a careful and honest administration.

In the next place, we do not want to ask any alms of the State. Our self-respect as a city, as a county, or as a community will not allow it. We lost a great deal of property, and, fortunately, there was a way in which we could legitimately and with self-respect, without straining the constitution or establishing dangerous precedents, dispose of some property which we had to the State, realizing thereby enough, perhaps, to repair the losses to our public buildings, and furnish us with some funds with which to defray current expenses until we could get under way again. The State was generous enough to assent readily to this arrangement, and has made over to us the three millions of dollars realized by the transfer. We cannot reasonably ask anything more of it, and should not probably be indulged in our request if we should ask more. Why, then, rend our clothing and put on appealing looks, and present our palms for charity, when to the humility of asking is added the certainty of being refused. Why not, rather, go to work to help ourselves, which we can easily do by instituting habits of economy in the management of our municipal and county affairs? There is no more occasion for the State taking hold of our Poor House, and feeding our paupers, than there is for its sweeping our streets, or buying our fire engines, or making up the discount on our bogus insurance. There is one burden of which it might be well to ask the State to relieve us, and that is the boys of the Reform School. A large number of these have already been liberated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court and the peculiar local usefulness of the institution has been thereby greatly diminished. The boys who remain (those incarcerated for crime and not for vagrancy) are eligible to the State Reform School at Pontiac, and may as well be sent thither. This would relieve the county of a considerable burden, and require no more from the State than she is bound to do for any other of her constituent counties. The rest we must accomplish by sagacity and economy in the management of our public affairs. Of course, we do not depend upon the existing Board of Supervisors for the exercise of any such qualities. We only ask them to step out as soon and as quietly as possible, and leave the incoming Commissioners to settle the financial policy of the coming year. One of the first acts of the new board should be the thorough scraping off of all the little barnacles which have attached themselves to the county administration, and which cluster thickly in the vicinity of the Poor House. This, and the abolition of all jobbing in connection with that institution would alone save the county more than the tax on the burnt property would amount to. It is natural that the Poor House should be the *habitat* of these feeders at the public crib; but they should be made to step up to the same rack with the other paupers, and not be allowed a table full of fat things all by themselves.

A NEW FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.

In our present emergency, every new apparatus for the extinguishing of fires is worthy of careful examination; especially of that description which can be used to check fires when first discovered. After a fire has once got headway, we must rely upon the steam fire engine; but there have been innumerable cases where the judicious use of water, at the commencement of a fire, might have prevented loss of property. An apparatus of this kind, arranged upon the sprinkling system, has been devised by Hall Brothers, of Boston, which is very simple in construction, and seems exactly to meet this want, namely—the application of water at the moment a fire is discovered. The details of this apparatus are substantially as follows: An iron receiver is placed in the counting-room, or some other convenient room, of a business block or factory, connecting directly with the service pipe of the building from which it receives its supply of water. From this receiver are mains leading to each room in the building, each numbered like the room to which it leads, and having its own valve, which cuts it off from the receiver. These mains are water-tight, until they reach the rooms, where the perforated pipes or "sprinklers" commence. These pipes are of galvanized sheet iron, with small and frequent perforations, and run across the room, in lines of eight or ten feet apart. The operation is very simple: Suppose a fire commences in Room No. 3, the valve to Main No. 3 is opened, and, in an instant, a fine shower of spray fills the room, which will suffice to extinguish almost any fire, and that without deluging the room with water—a very important consideration, as in many instances the damage by water is more serious than that by fire. As soon as the fire is extinguished, the supply of water can be stopped by closing the valve. The pressure upon the receiver being stopped, the valve is again opened, and the water remaining in the pipes, runs off through a small waste cock in the bottom of the receiver.

In case there is not sufficient head to the water, for elevation to third and fourth stories, as might often happen in this city, a connection can easily be made between the receiver and a steam pump by means of hose, which comes with the apparatus; indeed one steam pump might be used to force the water for several buildings. The use of sheet metal pipe has several advantages over the perforated gas pipe, both in saving of expense and in the fact that the holes are punched out on the sheets before they are rolled into pipes, thus leaving a clean smooth hole, instead of one with ragged edges, which in time fill up the holes in gas pipes.

Mr. Hall, one of the firm, is now in the city, stopping at the Sherman House, having come here upon the invitation of some of our warehousemen, who wished to examine his apparatus. In point of simplicity, economy, ease of application, and directness of result, it seems to us admirably adapted to the purposes of a fire-extinguisher, and it is not its smallest recommendation, that it accomplishes the results of a steam fire engine without delay and without deluging a building with water. Manufacturers and capitalists, who are commencing to erect large buildings for mechanical and commercial purposes, will find it to their interest to examine the apparatus. It has already been introduced into some of the largest factories and mills in New England, and that it can accomplish what its inventors claim seems to us beyond any doubt. It will not do for us in the future to rely upon the public engines alone. Every large building should have its own apparatus.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We understand that the law requires the newly-elected County Commissioners to qualify, by taking the oath of office, on or before the 17th day of November. Up to last night, only three of the fifteen had qualified.

The holders of policies in various non-paying insurance companies held their initiatory meeting at Standard Hall, on Wednesday evening, and resolved upon a course substantially corresponding with that recommended in these columns on Wednesday morning. An Executive Committee, composed of the most sagacious of our business men, who are also most deeply concerned in the common interest of the policy-holders, was appointed to draft the details of a plan, and will report at an early date. The large attendance showed the lively interest manifested in the subject, and the fact that several of the insolvent companies of which we spoke in our article on Wednesday were present by their agent, and ready to explain, and to act if necessary, demonstrates plainly that they only need to be approached in an authoritative way in order to bring them to fair terms.

One of the members of the meeting (Mr. Hawes) stated that he "had commenced doing on a small scale just what the meeting proposed to do on a large scale," viz., moved toward forcing the insolvent companies into bankruptcy. Now this gentleman's policy is all wrong. It is in the "large scale," viz., the co-operation, that the merit of the plan lies, and not in the degree of combativeness shown by the policy-holder, and, so far as forcing the companies into bankruptcy is concerned, it is not a good thing to do, except as an alternative with which to force the delinquents into fair play. It is better that none should be picking away at lawsuits, with great expense to themselves, and not much to the corporations with which they contend, but that all should wait until they can move together, and move with force.

Will some member of our Cook County delegation in the Legislature prepare and introduce a bill providing that the fee for the re-recording of deeds and other writings requiring record a second time shall not be greater than the actual cost of doing the writing? There are not less than a hundred such instruments per day coming into the office of the Recorder for Cook County, and that official, in addition to his ordinary income, is receiving $150 or upward per day for this service. This, in view of the fact that the original records have been lost through the carelessness of the public authorities, is an injustice, as well as a hardship. What the parties to a deed pay for at the Recorder's office is, of the nature of an insurance against the loss of the instrument. It has proved no insurance, unless the county makes the record good without further expense to the party insured. Lest it should be urged that the State cannot compel a clerk to work for nothing, it would be best, probably, to provide that he be allowed to charge the actual cost of recording. This the Legislature has undoubtedly the right to do under the provision of the constitution authorizing that body to reduce the fees of existing officers, even during the term of their incumbency.

Governor Palmer, in his message to the Legislature, suggests the passage of a law authorizing the United States to condemn such real estate and other property in this State as may be needed for public purposes. This suggestion ought to be promptly considered. The same act might also provide that, whenever the United States shall acquire, in this or any other form, real estate in Illinois, for public uses, upon filing a proper certificate to that effect with the State authorities, the exclusive jurisdiction required by the constitution should immediately attach. It is, perhaps, true that the United States can, by law, provide the machinery for condemning such private property as may be needed for public purposes, but it is every way desirable that there should be uniformity in all proceedings of that kind, and this can best be done by the legislation suggested by Governor Palmer.

A document has been printed and widely circulated having a long title, but particularly proposing "a speedy and effectual means of rebuilding Chicago." It has no name, the author modestly contributing his own fame to relieve the poor of this city. The speedy and effectual means proposed is that Congress should issue as many millions of greenbacks as may be needed, and lend them to Chicago. It is hardly necessary to add that the author of this plan argues that any return by the government to specie payments would be "insanity." It is but just to add that he does not propose to confine the use of the money to Chicago, but is willing to lend it to any other person or municipal body who may want it.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, a Democratic paper, appeals to the people and to the authorities of those counties in Georgia where the Ku-Klux flourish to take them in hand, and, through their courts and grand juries, to take notice of and punish all such infractions of law and violations of the rights of persons and property. Had these Democratic papers and leaders adopted this course long since, they and the country would have been spared the last legislation of Congress on that subject, and also the use of the military within those States to protect life and property.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The following are official returns of the vote for Congressman-at-Large:

Counties.	*Beveridge, R.*	*Hayes, D.*
Eighty-one counties reported	99,104	98,546
Clinton	707	983
Saline	409	698
Jasper	867	870
Perry	938	891
Wayne	994	1,196
Kane	3,121	1,215
Putnam	393	264
McLean	2,063	1,309
Shelby	1,013	1,747
Henry	1,714	895
Calhoun	89	244
Ogle	1,216	273
Ninety-three counties	113,963	99,597
Beveridge ahead		14,366

Nine counties, including Cook, yet to be heard from.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

White County is to have a special election for County Clerk in December.

—Two stores, with their contents, were burned at Paris on Monday last. A man named Pattison had to leap from a second-story window to save his life.

—The Springfield *Register* of the 14th says: "A terrible affray occurred at Edinburg, Christian County, on Saturday evening last. The circumstances, as reported to us, are as follows: A man named Hill had separated from his wife, after a series of domestic troubles, she leaving him and seeking refuge at the residence of her brother-in-law, John Mathews, a farmer residing near Edinburg. On Saturday last, Hill, who had been away, learning that his wife was at Mathews' house, went there to see her. He was admitted to the house, and his wife came into the room to see him. While talking, Hill became enraged at some remarks, and struck her a violent blow. Mathews, who was in an adjoining room, hearing her cry out, went in with his shot-gun, and fired, killing Hill, who fell dead on the floor."

IOWA.

—Mr. T. E. Burns, aged 54 years, recently husked, in one day, 100 bushels of corn, in the vicinity of Glenwood.

—A man named L. B. Dixon, known as "Texas Dick," was arrested in Sioux City last Friday, on the charge of larceny. He was recently acquitted on a charge of murder in Dakota.

—An experiment with peat as fuel has been made on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which was seasonably satisfactory.

—Council Bluffs proposes to manufacture black walnut furniture, and steps will be taken to establish a factory there.

—At Dubuque, the other day, a horse disappeared in the ground where a leak in the water main had washed away the soil underneath, leaving the astonished rider astride of where the horse should have been.

—Nearly every town in Iowa is enthusiastic over the organization of a Manufacturers' Association and a Literary Society.

—The young ladies of Osage have organized an aggressive society preparatory to leap year.

WISCONSIN.

Wild Rose, a trotter of some note, owned by A. D. Wonsor, of Platteville, was stolen by Charles Hunter, *alias* Vinness, the man employed to drive her, and sold to a man in Racine. Mr. Wonsor traced up the mare and obtained possession of her, but finally sold her back to the man who had bought her of Hunter.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* reports that Frank Porter (son of the Hon. J. H. Porter), aged about 17, of that city, accidentally shot himself last Saturday morning, while out gunning near the cemetery. He was leaning on his gun, when the charge exploded, causing instant death.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that Contractor Charnley, on Monday last, placed the bust of the Hon. Solomon Juneau in the niche of the south or main front of the new Court House. It is of brown sandstone, after a model by Haug, from a painting by Brookes.

—In Racine there is a hotel called the Huggin House. It is a great resort for young married people.

INDIANA.

Peter Heckman, of Warren County, has invested $800 in his own monument, leaving blank spaces for dates.

—The Rev. J. L. Gay, rector of Christ Church, Vincennes, has been elected to the Chair of English Literature and Elocution in the State University, vacated by Professor George W. Hoss.

—A suggestion has been made to secure a permanent endowment for Logansport Female College. The proposal is that the Indiana Synod, North, will furnish an endowment fund of $50,000, provided that Logansport will erect suitable buildings, and that arrangements be made that the cost of boarding, tuition in all branches, including music, painting, etc., shall not exceed $160 per year, and that no "bright, intelligent girl" shall be refused an education because she has not the money to pay for it. The committee recently appointed by the Synod are taking active steps in the matter.

—The Potter estate, involving property in England to the amount of $60,000,000, is about to be settled. Mr. A. B. Given and Mrs. Havilon, of Clinton County, are heirs.

—A young woman named Sweet, who was employed as a domestic in the family of Dr. Fairbanks, of Fulton, died from the effects of inoculation with erysipelas poison, on Monday of last week.

—More than 4,000 barrels of apples have been shipped from Mishawaka already this season.

—The total valuation of town lots in the city of Lafayette, as shown upon the books of the County Recorder, is $2,365,190; total value of improvements on the same, $1,390,975; making a grand total in lots and improvements of $3,656,165, upon which the county tax is $72,292.07.

—The wife of a scissors-grinder in Fort Wayne died last week. For years the couple had lived in a tumble-down shanty, in the most abject poverty. After the old lady's death an unused bed-tick was found and examined, and the sum of $4,000 discovered hidden away within its recesses.

MICHIGAN.

Livingston County is Democratic in politics. This readily explains the fact that at its Poorhouse a colored girl, who is an inmate, is not allowed to sit at the same table with the other paupers, but sits at a little stand at one side of the room. Democracy, like blood, will tell.

—Mrs. Seaton carries on a farm in Hart Township, Oceana County, in perfect independence and contempt of those ordinary things sometimes called men. She plows, sows, breaks steers, comes to mill, and loads her own lumber, etc.

—The estate of W. W. Treadwell, the defaulting Hudson banker, who ran away with the funds of his depositors some seven years ago, and was murdered by a confederate a few days after, has been finally closed up. His father-in-law, a man named Hester, hid the plunder for him; but the creditors, after chasing Hester through all the courts, succeeded in recovering from him $46,000. The lawyers' fees and other expenses, however, ate up the whole amount, and the creditors have received in dividends, in the final settlement of the estate, just 1 1-2 cents on the dollar.

—It is stated as a fact that at an early day a parcel of land in Niles was sold by William Justice to Jacob Beeson for a second-hand overcoat valued at $21, and, when the streets were laid out, Mr. Justice gave back to Mr. Beeson $7 in money to make the transaction "square." That same property is now worth $80,000.

—The Hon. John M. Lamb of Dryden, who died recently, was twice a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, once a member of the State Senate, member of the Constitutional Convention, and, in the early history of his county, held the office of County Commissioner, until that system was abolished. The immediate cause of Mr. Lamb's death was inhaling heated air while fighting fire.

—Charles Boydon's shingle mill at Grand Haven was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. Loss, $10,000; cause, incendiary.

—A young woman at Bay City, named Nellie Mesmore, committed suicide on the 9th, by taking morphine. She had been leading a depraved life.

—In the immediate vicinity of Alpena there are twenty mills, having a capacity of producing each year about 75,000,000 feet of lumber, 70,000,000 shingles, and 20,000,000 lath, and they do all this during about six months of each year.

MINNESOTA.

Car-building is to be one of Duluth's industries. The firm of Shoenberger & Bryant have a contract for supplying 200 box-cars.

—The Sauk Rapids *Sentinel* reports that hosts of men, cattle, and horses have passed through that town almost daily, for the last two or three weeks, destined for the Upper Mississippi prairies. It is generally conceded, by old lumbermen and others, that more logs will be got out of the woods this winter than in any previous year.

—The Methodist minister of Glencoe, finding no place provided for a parsonage, took the matter in his own hands, and, by contributions secured the necessary lumber, and is now at work himself constructing the building.

KANSAS.

—There is a great scarcity of hay in Northern Kansas, in consequence of the destruction caused by the late prairie fires.

—The Leavenworth *Bulletin* has become the property of Colonel Anthony, of the *Times*, of that city, and will be consolidated with the latter sheet.

—The prisoners in the Topeka jail have formed a judicial body, consisting of a Judge and four executioners. The first thing required of a new comer is the purchase of cigars and tobacco to the amount of two dollars. Cleanliness is secured by severely "thrashing" every filthy inmate.

—Atchison carried the vote of $25,000 for general improvements by an overwhelming majority.

—The Lawrence *Journal* has a rumor that the preliminary examination of Mrs. Ruth will not be held until the application for a new trial by Medlicott has been heard at Garnett, on the 21st inst.

THE TERRITORIES.

A Kalama letter to the Vancouver *Register* says that a Steam Navigation Company, of which General Sprague is a leading man, has been organized, and articles of incorporation will be filed at Olympia at once. The company not only contemplate the navigation of the waters of Oregon and Washington Territory, but the entire coast, with ocean and river steamers. The capital is $1,500,000. It is understood that the Northern Pacific Railroad backs the enterprise.

—The Nez Perce Indians on the Lapwai, Montana, Reservation, must deny the soft impeachment of "Lo! the poor Indian." They have 2,000 horses, 1,250 cattle, and 120 swine. Their reservation contains 2,400 square miles, and they cultivate 1,050 acres. They raised, this season, 7,300 bushels of wheat, 1,600 of corn, 2,400 of oats, 200 of barley, 1,500 of potatoes, 250 of turnips, and 500 of onions. So says the agent, J. B. Monteith.

The Helena *Herald* of Oct. 28 gives us the subjoined intelligence: "Probably the most wonderful body of water of any magnitude on the globe is Yellowstone Lake. Its surprising elevation is 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and yet much of its surface is never bound in icy fetters, on account of the many hot streams and springs by which it is fed. Its altitude is 2,000 feet greater than Lake Tahoe, and its average depth three times that of Lake Michigan. As shown by abundant indications, its depth at a former period was five times greater than at present. In length it is about thirty miles, and in width twenty miles, with a shore line, from the numerous indentations, of more than one hundred and fifty miles."

Journalistic Generosity.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed, in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE, an allusion to the favor of Rounds & Kane in having furnished you, for your use, after the fire, a Taylor cylinder press, which they had just completed, and had ready to ship to "some country office." You are respectfully informed that that was my press, and the office that of the Denver *Daily and Weekly News*, the largest paper in Colorado, and the *premium* printing establishment of the West, having repeatedly taken first premiums at the several Western fairs, including the recent Industrial Exhibition of the Missouri Valley, at Kansas City. You are cordially and heartily welcome to the press in question. As greatly as I needed it myself, your needs were greater; and I at once and gladly endorsed the action of Messrs. Rounds & Kane in turning it over to you. Truly and fraternally,

WM. N. BYERS.

BORING FOR FACTS.

Did Williams See Schank During the Great Fire?

The Chief's Statement Flatly Contradicted by His Subordinate.

Williams' Visit to the Water Works "Reviewed" by Schank.

> I did not see Schank, the First Assistant, during the whole fire. I do not know where he was.—*Statement of Fire Marshal Williams.*

It seemed very derelict in Assistant Marshal Schank not to have appeared upon the scene of the fire, while Marshal Williams was displaying so much coolness and promptitude in relinquishing his position to watch the Water Works burn down, as his own statement shows that he did do. It appeared so derelict that an investigation was needed, and Assistant Marshal Schank not having been rebuked by the Board of Police, a TRIBUNE reporter went to see how things stood—whether the blush of conscious obliquity of purpose still haunted the First Assistant. It took a long time to find the First Assistant, but when found he was busy. The reporter said to him "Mr. Schank, I've searched for you some days," and then said, "I see your friend Williams didn't see you throughout the whole fire. That's a little rough on you, isn't it?"

Schank. "It's a d—d lie. I'll just tell you exactly how it was."

Having repaired to a suitable locality, the First Assistant made the following statement:

On Sunday afternoon I went down to the ruins of the Saturday night's fire, and stayed around there the greater part of the afternoon. Between 5 and 6 o'clock I went home, and had my supper, and lay off until 7:30 o'clock. I was pretty tired, and went to bed at about 7:30 o'clock.

Reporter. Where do you live?

Schank. I lived then, and do now, at No. 188 Third avenue. I was nearly too tired to walk when I went to bed. I am not certain what time it was when the alarm came in. I thought it was 11 o'clock. The wrong box was sounded. I thought the fire was somewhere up on Canalport avenue, and said to my wife "I guess it won't amount to anything there." My wife looked out of the window a few minutes afterward, and said, "John, it's a big fire, I guess you'd better go down there." I dressed as fast as I could, and went to the corner to meet my driver. He had waited there some time, and as I didn't get round, he went off to the fire without me, and I had to foot it over Polk street bridge. Another alarm had been sounded at that time—I should say about 15 or 20 minutes after the first. When I reached the fire, it must have covered nearly half a block. I got round on DeKoven street, and there met Williams. I saw how things were, and said to him, "Chief, you've got to bring those engines ahead of the fire toward Polk street, or else we'll burn up the whole town." He said, "It can't be done. If we try that, the fire'll work back on us."

Reporter. The wind was blowing pretty hard from the southwest?

Schank. Yes, it was blowing hard. Well, I said, "All right," but I saw how it would be, and on my own responsibility, five minutes after I had spoken with Williams, I changed three engines—the Long John, Sherman, and, I think, the Economy. I got them round Bateham's planing mill, and we played on that fire awhile. But the fire came down so fast we couldn't stay there, and had to light out. Just after we commenced playing on there the Gund came along.

Reporter. Who ordered the Gund there?

Schank. I don't know. I didn't. Well, I headed the fire again, but we couldn't do anything; the fire came after us as quick as a walk, and we had to pull up and save our hose and engines. When we began to come up to the burnt district, I thought the fire must stop there, and then I ran back on Canal street. It was almighty hot there. I saw the Gund there, burning up. She was all over the street, just burning to pieces. As I was going down Canal street, a citizen came to me and said: "John, look there, the South Side is on fire." I then gave orders to the Long John and the Economy to go right over on the South Side, and told Mat. Brenner to send me all the engines he could spare. The Long John got the plug corner of Adams and Wells streets, and the Economy played on the Gas Works. We worked there till the United States Express Company's stables got afire, and then I ordered the men to go ahead of the fire, but just as fast as they got ahead, the fire got ahead of them. Every time they moved ahead, the fire came after them as fast as a walk. Then I told them to go to the Court House, and play there. They went there.

Reporter. How was the water supply?

Schank. The water supply was good. When the Court House took fire I had no hopes of stopping it or saving anything there. I tried to get back on Clark street, but couldn't, and so went down State to Adams, and crossed over on Adams to the Pacific Hotel, and met the Long John. We got her to work there, but we couldn't stay long, the fire was coming so heavy. We stayed there probably 10 minutes, and had to go as fast as we could. From there I went to the Rock Island Railroad track, and had all the cars moved down about Taylor street. There wasn't a switch engine there, and we had to move them all by hand. From that time I didn't see another engine for an hour. The fire crossed the river again near Polk street, at Hayward's planing mill. Soon after it crossed, the J. B. Rice and Economy came up. It was probably between 2 and 3 o'clock, but I can give no exact figures as to time. The Rice took the plug corner of Taylor and Clark streets, and the Economy near by. We hadn't been working there more than 10 minutes before the water gave out. I then ordered the engines to the dock, lower down, and they got water from the river. We tore down the building on the corner of Wells and Harrison streets, and stopped the fire there. While we were doing this, the Sherman came up, and I told them that as there was no water near, they must go to the lake front and draw from the basin. The fireman asked me whereabouts, and I told him to use his own judgment about it. I didn't see the Sherman again. Three-quarters of an hour later the Brown came along, and the fireman wanted to try the plug, corner of Harrison and Clark streets. I told him it was no good at all—the water had given out. He asked me to let him try, and I let him. He found plenty of dead water in the pipes, and the Brown threw a good stream and with that—it was only five-inch stream—cut off the fire on Harrison street between Clark street and Wabash avenue. I did not see Williams again. Matt. Brenner came to me on Harrison street, and I told him to go down to the lake front. When the Brown's stream gave out, I sent the Brown to the lake front, too. She went down, but her suction was too short, and lay in the sand. I guess that was about 8 o'clock, Monday morning, certainly as late as that. The fireman of the Rice told me their flues had given out, and then we fixed the suction to ours, and gave the Brown four lengths (48 feet), so that she got a good stream on. The Brown played on the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and probably saved that building. Several buildings were blown up all round by ex-Ald. Hildreth, and that stopped the fire. There were a good many kegs of powder on the lake shore. I stopped there till the afternoon and then went home.

Reporter. Can you assign any reason for Williams' assertion that he did not see you at the fire?

Schank. No, I can't. I told him then just what you have taken down.

Reporter. Do you think, if your advice had been listened to, you could have stopped the fire?

Schank. If the engines had been brought to lead the fire fifteen or twenty minutes earlier we could have stopped it easily.

Reporter. What would you have done when the fire broke out on the South Side?

Schank. I believe if we had plenty of engines on the South Side, when the fire first broke out there, we could have stopped it there. Powell's place was the first thing on fire. It then went through the saloon there, and the barns. The buildings to the southwest of the Armory were not on fire.

Reporter. How long after you saw the fire did you get over there?

Schank. It couldn't have been more than five or six minutes. If I could I would have sent all but four engines over there. I would have left one by Polk street bridge, and two on the West Side. One engine by Polk street bridge could have saved the South Side there. I believe anyway if all the engines had been taken to the head of the fire they could have stopped it.

Reporter. Where was the Second Fire Marshal?

Schank. I don't recollect seeing him. I'd like to know what business Williams had running off to the North Side to see the Water Works burn? What would you think of me if I had left my work go, just for the same thing? He couldn't do any good there.

Reporter. How many engines were left on the North Side?

Schank (and several firemen). I guess the Coventry and Winnebago. I tell you (proceeded Schank) Judge Milliken and Darius Knights saw me working on Harrison street. Charley Wicker saw me playing on the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and congratulated me on saving it.

Nicholas Dubach, foreman of the Economy, made a statement confirming that of the First Assistant as regards the fire on the South Side.

The Election in Logan County, Ill.

LINCOLN, ILL., Nov. 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 9, 1871, I notice a telegram from this place, affirming, in substance, that the late election in this county was not on a political issue, but upon a "*bond*" issue, and that, in the election of our County Treasurer, the people have said that they repudiate the action of the Board of Supervisors in refusing to order the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000 to the builders of the P., L. & D. R. R.

Believing that your journal would not intentionally misrepresent the Republicans of Logan County, I desire, in their behalf, through your columns, to correct the statements to which I have heretofore referred. That what is known as the "bond" question has agitated the people of this county to a considerable extent during the past two or three years, is not to be denied; but the statement that it entered into the recent election to any extent worthy of notice, is both willfully false and ridiculously absurd, and implies, in our judgment, that the author thereof is either a knave or a fool, or both. "Bring a fool," &c.

The whole question has been before the Supreme Court for several months, and any further controversy by the people could hardly enlighten that body upon the principles of law involved in the case and presented in the issues made up for its decision.

It is well known throughout the whole State that in all general elections Logan County can be relied on for a good round Republican majority, and it is only when divided by local issues that she gives even a shadow of hope to the Democracy. In the late campaign, their only hope of success was to alienate enough Republicans in certain localities from the support of the regular nominee, by dragging from the courts an issue that had no more to do with the case than the opinion of the Tycoon of Japan.

To prove conclusively that the language of the despatch above referred to is false and malicious, we have only to point to two facts:

1. In every township in this county where the anti-bond sentiment is strongest, Mr. Ream received more than the regular Republican majority, and I would simply ask how such a thing could happen had the issue been a "bond" issue, and the opposing candidate an "anti-bond" man?

2. I trust your informant is not insane enough to charge that General Beveridge, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, ran upon that issue; and, if he did not, why is it that he received 659 majority, falling less than 150 votes behind the elected Treasurer? If the facts were as your informant would have us believe, would it require much sagacity to see that, between the two candidates, there would have been a greater difference?

So, much of the majority for Treasurer, in excess of that received by General Beveridge is due to Mr. Ream's personal popularity alone. He is recognized by everyone as one of our most substantial citizens. At the commencement of the war he heard his country's call, and, with alacrity, sprang to the rescue. He left his farm, his home, and his family, enlisting as a private soldier, and served with honor and credit to the close of the struggle. In 1865 he was elected to the position of Treasurer; and *thrice* since then have the people expressed their confidence in his ability, integrity, and moral worth, by re-electing him to the same position. Is it cause for wonder, then, that in six years of official life, he should have gained a sufficient number of personal friends in the ranks of the opposition to swell his majority 150 more than that received by Beveridge, who is a comparative stranger to nearly every voter in the country?

Mr. Ream made the race the last time against "a foeman worthy of his steel." His competitor was a man possessing every qualification for the office—a farmer, popular among his neighbors, honest and upright in all his dealings; and if, in the face of all that, we are not allowed to call it a Republican victory, then the English language does not contain words to properly express it.

Trusting the impression is not wide-spread that the Republicans of Logan County have so far forgotten the glorious principles of their party as to endanger the success of its candidate, by dragging in issues entirely foreign, and that no one with the least measure of common sense will be deceived into believing that our number has decreased to such an extent that to elect a faithful and efficient officer we have to resort to tricks and chicanery, I remain faithfully yours,

ANDREW J. MCGALLIARD,
Chairman County Central Committee.

Sudden and Mysterious Death of a Supposed Chicago Gentleman at the Priest House, Decatur, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 15.—A gentleman registering himself at the Priest House as "J. K. Jones, Chicago," died at that hotel very suddenly at 12:30 a. m. on the 14th inst. It seems that he came to this city on the 11th inst., moved about unnoticed and unknown, as far as can be learned, paying his bill at the close of each day, manifesting but little interest in anything passing, and wearing a rather melancholy look than otherwise. He was shown to his room at 10 o'clock last night, 13th, and seemed rather more cheerful than usual. At 12 m. he was heard calling for assistance. His door was found fastened, but was at once forced open, and he found suffering intense agony, his body passing through fearful convulsions, requiring the aid of several men to keep him on his bed. Dr. Chenoweth was immediately called, and did all in his power to relieve the suffering man, but medical skill proved fruitless, and in a few moments death relieved the terrible agony. No papers of any description could be found about his person, giving the slightest clue to any trace of his name, residence, or indicating his identity in any manner, or even giving any names of other persons. No marks of violence were found or any indications of self-destruction in any manner. Yet it seems that everything that could lead to his identity had been studiously hidden or destroyed. He was about 35 years of age, height about 5 ft. 10 in., and probable weight 140 lbs., of sandy complexion, reddish mustache and imperial, with Burnside whiskers a shade darker, hair about the same color. His clothing was of dark mixed cashmere and brown felt hat, and general appearance indicated a gentleman of no mean order. A scar was found upon his right elbow resembling that of a gunshot wound, also a scar upon his right side, just below the nipple. Verdict of Coroner's Jury, Cause of death unknown. The remains are now in charge of Coroner Givler, of Decatur, for interment.

Real Estate Titles.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The remedy by legislation for the loss of our public records seems to be of a very simple character.

The object of our public records of real estate title was not, in the main, to perpetuate evidence of such title. We have good evidence of title in dependent of those records.

The chief object of these public records was to establish a legal history of all real estate in the county, which, being open to the public, should be legal notice to all subsequent purchasers, mortgagees, and creditors, of the fact of previous deeds or incumbrances. Previous conveyances, etc., not entered upon said records, did not affect the title of a subsequent purchaser in good faith and without notice.

Now, the abstract-books saved contain this same history in an epitomized but satisfactory and reliable form. Were they now in the custody of Cook County, and made by law to furnish the same legal notice as did the original records, there would now be no disturbance in the matter of titles caused by the fire.

All lawyers have heretofore passed titles solely on inspection of these abstracts. Make them by law, not some particular grade of evidence, but a record whose entries shall simply be legal notice to subsequent purchasers; have them purchased and kept by the county; and there is no reason why confidence in titles should not be at once restored, and real estate trade resume its activity. Litigation would be confined to cases where in the abstract record is disputed, and the courts would settle, as would be their right to do, the weight of evidence it should be entitled to.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. ATTORNEY.

Adjustment of Insurance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was pleased to read your article in today's paper on the course pursued by the adjusting agents of many Eastern and foreign insurance companies, as my own experience is in accordance therewith. There are thousands seeking new insurance who are anxious to know what companies are meeting their losses promptly and honorably, and those who pursue the plan of treating their policy-holders as over-insured, and whose claims must be reduced, or the adjustment indefinitely postponed. Such a list would not only benefit those seeking insurance, but would tend to check the swindling practiced on those whose losses in proportion to their capital are greater than those of the insurance companies. If you will publish such a list, based on the experience of your readers, they would gladly furnish you with sufficient facts to classify them. If the insurance companies pay their adjusting agents a commission on the amount they manage to get off of their just claims, I can see they are making a handsome thing by the business. Possibly the home managers of some of the English companies, who have heretofore promised prompt adjustment and immediate payment, are not aware of the manner in which their adjusting agents fail to make good the promises of those through whom they have obtained the money of the people here. United action on the part of those aggrieved would tend to bring about a change. When they see they are likely to lose more in their future business than they save on past losses, then we can expect prompt adjustments, and not till then.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. A POLICY-HOLDER.

A System of Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me, in reference to your editorials and correspondence on the subject of rebuilding Chicago so that the future city may be fire-proof, to invite your attention to a system of building basements and floors with solid brick arches, springing from wall to wall, and supported by what is known as the "Henderson Tension Girder," which combines the advantages of perfect security from fire, with great strength and economy. This system has been used extensively in England, and a large building has just been completed with it in Philadelphia. The writer is here for the purpose of introducing it to the architects and property-owners of Chicago; but, finding considerable difficulty in gaining attention to its merits, owing to the time and energy of these gentlemen being occupied in preparing for present emergencies, I write to request the favor of a visit, from some one connected with your establishment, to whom I shall be pleased to explain the system, with a view to a critical notice of it in your columns. I may add that the system is admirably adapted for sidewalks—the arches forming a solid foundation for a stone or concrete surface, and leaving the vaults beneath, for storage or other purposes, totally unobstructed. I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

E. E. HALL.

512 WABASH AVENUE, Nov. 14.

Want of School-Teachers in Texas.

CLARKSVILLE, TEX., Nov. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our State is greatly in need of teachers in the colored public free schools. I can give employment to fifty in my district, including the counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, and Delta, at a salary of $75 per month, payable monthly; about two-thirds male and one-third females. They will be required to pass an examination in orthography, reading, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, English grammar, and History of the United States.

As the schools are all ready for the teachers, they can be assigned as soon as they arrive.

I write to you because I know no one in your city, and think many who are thrown out of employment would like to emigrate. Yours respectfully,

W. A. ELLETT,
Supervisor Eighth Judicial District.

Damage by Storm at the East.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The gale last night lifted the roof from a four-story brick building at 233 Water street, and threw it bodily into the building. Pier 54, East River, was seriously damaged. A shed and large quantity of lime and cement belonging to John L. Lyons, was destroyed at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn. Loss, $12,000. Insured, $7,000. An unknown schooner sunk near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Crew saved. In Hudson County, N. J., the ravages were fearful, the losses amounting to $200,000. Among the property destroyed were the car buildings of the North Hudson County Railway at Union Hill, with six cars, involving a loss of $20,000. A new hotel in Greenville, valued at $15,000, was completely wrecked. Various other buildings were destroyed or damaged.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The high wind to-day on Chelsea beach and vicinity temporarily interrupted the passage of trains on the Eastern Railroad track.

The loss of the Gloucester fishing fleet during the present season is greater than during any previous year, and the number of lives that have been sacrificed exceed that of any other year except 1862. Twenty-two vessels have been wrecked, sunk, or abandoned, valued at $100,000, on which there was $80,316 insurance, nearly all, however, on the mutual plan. One hundred and thirty-six fishermen have lost their lives, forty-five of whom left widows, and upward of ninety children were rendered fatherless. During 1870 the number of vessels lost was 13; value, $75,500; insurance, $52,493; number of lives lost, 62.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 15.—The storm has raged here very heavily all day with the wind mainly from the east and southeast. The tide has been the highest for many years, and much damage has been done to wharves, shipping, etc. The Eastern Railroad track on the Hampton marshes was submerged. Some small bridges were washed out, and it was feared the track was undermined, so that no trains have passed either way since noon. Travel and mails between Boston and Portland are suspended.

Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—A considerable number of official county returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, and indicate that majorities for the Republican ticket will range on different candidates from about 9,000 to 11,000. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 23 Republicans to 10 Democrats; the Assembly 71 Republicans, 29 Democrats, dividing the Independents according to their politics.

General Washburn has rented the beautiful residence of the late Congressman Hopkins for two years, and with his daughter proposes to keep house in becoming style.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Fire Marshal Williams Turns Upon His Traducers and Kicks Back.

The Difficulties He Had to Encounter—Too Few Engines and a Short Supply of Hose.

He Claims He Faced the Raging Conflagration Like a True Fireman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You, as well as the readers of your paper, perhaps, have wondered somewhat at the non-appearance of a card from me, as Fire Marshal, relative to the late conflagration. I deemed it best to wait until the excitement and bustle had quieted a little, and the community had time to settle again. I have noticed and read the suggestions and articles in regard to the "man Williams." The authors of those extracts being so modest as not to sign their names, I cannot hope to see them individually, but take this method of extending to them my heartfelt thanks for the "praise and honor" they so kindly and profusely bestowed upon me in the high and noble manner in which they have done.

They should have considered well the difficulties that the Fire Department had to encounter on that dreadful night before trying to "comment" upon it. They had just passed through a severe fire twenty-four hours previous, and part of the companies had left the scene of the old fire but a few hours when they were called again, tired and worn out from hours of hard labor, to another still more fearful than the one they had just dealt with.

While we were working on the original fire, which was surrounded and under our control, the fearful gale which was raging at the time carried, not only sparks, but brands and pieces of boards on fire, the distance of two to four squares. To our surprise we were informed that a church over two blocks to the north was on fire. We were then obliged to form a new base of operations to protect the property around the burning church. While thus engaged in staying the fiery element, which we also conquered and had under our control, we were again informed that the fire had taken another leap, and had broken out in the match factory, lumber yard, and shingle mills of W. B. Bateman.

People living in the vicinity had carried out bedding, furniture, etc., into the street for safety, which was soon all ablaze. The strong wind carried the burning material to the east side of Canal street, communicating the fire to the wooden structures on that side of the street, these buildings being elevated to the height of five to seven feet above the ground, together with the sidewalk formed a complete tunnel, and the draft carried the flames for a whole square without meeting even the resistance of a common board partition. In the meantime the intense heat drove us, and we were compelled to remove some of our apparatus, which occupied quite a length of time; also losing considerable hose. During this time the fire made fearful progress, and while trying to rescue one of the steamers from its dangerous situation, it was discovered that the fire had crossed to the South Division, onto the second street east of the river. I immediately ordered part of the department, and went myself to the new field of action. On my arrival there I found not only a few buildings on fire, but the largest portion of two squares. So rapid did the fire spread that the wooden buildings on Quincy street, the Armory building, the square known as "Conley's Patch" (all composed of wooden shells), the Gas Works, and the roofing material yard of Barrett, Arnold & Powell, were one sheet of flame in a short space of time. This yard being composed of combustible material, together with the Gas Works, threw out a terrific heat, more especially after the gas was allowed to escape to prevent an explosion and the destruction of the works. Through the agency of the burning of this yard, large firebrands, composed of tar and pitch felting, some two or three feet in length, were whirled through the air for a number of blocks, and would alight on some building and hardly a minute would elapse before the whole structure would be involved in one mass of fire, thus starting in different parts of the city what you might call different fires, and all burning at the same time.

I rallied the greater part of my force to the South Side, but it was of no avail. The wind blew so hard at this period as to cut a solid stream of water into spray before it had gone the distance of twenty feet from the pipe. The fire made such rapid headway that we were constantly compelled to move some of our steamers to save them from destruction, and by so doing lost large quantities of our hose, so much so that we were soon short of a supply.

When at work at Monroe street, I was informed that the flames were in our rear as far as Madison street. I immediately repaired to that street, and found that a large building, known as the Oriental Block, was on fire in the rear, and in a few minutes the entire block was enwrapped in a sea of burning matter. The next to be seized in the embrace of the fire-fiend was the Court House and Chamber of Commerce buildings, which burned very wickedly.

Shortly after this I received intelligence that the Water Works were on fire. I then had no hope whatever of staying the flames.

Nearly four years ago, when I was appointed Fire Marshal, in my estimate of wants for the Fire Department, I recommended to the Board of Police the necessity of having one or more "Floating Fire Engines," for the protection of the property along the river. They acquiesced in my recommendation, and asked for an appropriation to purchase the same, but without success. They have made several attempts since to obtain the necessary appropriation. This floating engine, or engines, would have done much in stopping our late great fire, as there could be two powerful pumps on board of each, throwing two or three streams of water, which would have been sufficient to keep wet the buildings on the sides of the river for a number of squares, and in protecting the elevators.

The public are probably aware of the fact that the foot of our streets are leased from time to time for dock purposes, which has always interfered with the Fire Department in obtaining a supply of water from the river. We have been deprived of the use of these docks and also of the floating engines which we have had occasion to regret in this as in many other instances, as either would have rendered great aid to the department.

One other circumstance that has greatly crippled our Fire Department, is the scanty supply of hose purchases from year to year; also an insufficient number of fire engines. I have always failed to obtain the amount of hose I have asked for from time to time, as in the case of the present year I requested 15,000 feet, which was small enough an amount for the number of fires we are having in Chicago (amounting to nearly 700 during the last year). Instead of allowing me the full amount, I was cut down one-third, and allowed 10,000 feet. I was also cut short of one additional steamer.

After all this, it has been stated by one of your correspondents that, had there been some engines placed upon flat boats, canal boats, or scows, and be propelled in the river by the aid of tugs, it would have prevented the fire from crossing. Allow me to ask where were those scows? We tried to obtain one to enable us to extinguish the coal fires; none were to be found this side of Bridgeport, and it took from four to five hours to obtain it. What time did the Fire Marshal have to hunt scows and flat boats at that stage of the fire?

Correspondents in different papers have asked why the Fire Department did not do thus and so? Why did not the people try to protect their buildings from sparks and embers as did the watchman at the crib in the lake, instead of standing in the way, and finding fault with the Fire Department, the drought of the season, the state of the atmosphere, and the high gale, they should have turned their attention to the roofs of buildings. How could the firemen be battling the fire and watching buildings squares in their rear?

P. S. Since writing the above I have noticed several letters in the daily papers concerning the Fire Marshal and the investigation of the fire, and out of them all not one of the writers has signed his name. One of these, demanding the removal of Fire Marshal Williams, is signed "Tax-Payer." The writer pretends to be an old fireman, and states that he has attended a number of fires during the past year. He claims that my method of stopping fires is to fight them in the rear, which I claim is false.

I wish to ask Mr. Tax-Payer if I was in the rear of the fire, or (using his own words), "facing it like a true fireman would do the night of the great conflagration," and if he really knows who Fire Marshal Williams is, and if he was not alluding to one of his Assistants? I wish it to be strictly understood that I was in "front" of the fire, endeavoring, to my utmost, to stop it, and while doing this sparks and embers were time and again carried far beyond the line of the fire. It is also stated by the "Tax-Payer" that he was informed by some of the veteran firemen that served under the late U. P. Harris that Mr. Williams was repeatedly urged by his under-officers and men to change the position of his steamers so as to confront the fire, but he repeatedly refused to make any such change. This is another downright *lie!*

The same person also states that he has understood that Mr. Williams openly boasts that the Board of Police dare not discharge him. This is one more of the series of his false statements.

Allow me to ask him whether I was in the rear or front of the fire on the Saturday night previous to the great fire, and whether I did not stay it from crossing north at Adams street, and also from burning the viaduct at Adams street bridge.

Before I close I wish to ask all tax-payers, and the citizens in general, whether or not the Fire Department has not given entire satisfaction during the last four years.

I feel confident that the insurance men of this city will back me in this statement.

Allow me to add, as there has been so much said in reference to an investigation, that I am ready at any time. Respectfully,

R. A. WILLIAMS, Fire Marshal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1871.

Cunard Company's Contributions for Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Among the many cases of charity to Chicago is one which I think my fellow-sufferers should not be ignorant of. The following I take from the Liverpool *Journal's* report of a meeting held there for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, and at which $50,000 was subscribed:

The Mayor, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. Charles MacIver, who said: Liverpool, from its position as a seaport, and the great extent of its business, had exercised a powerful influence on the relations between this country and the United States. (Applause.) All the subscriptions throughout the kingdom would go a very little way to make good the losses sustained by this great calamity. But those subscriptions might go a great way in mitigating the sufferings of those who were so suddenly bereft of house and home, and all the comforts of life. In whatever capacity he had ever appeared before this public, he would like them to say that he appeared in that day with a cordial willingness as one of the partners of the Cunard Company. (Applause.) They deemed it a duty to subscribe. (It was not a duty on them alone, but one which devolved on every one who had any connection with the United States, in parties in Liverpool who had already subscribed to the funds being collected in Boston and New York. The Cunard Company had done so through their agents there. The company in Glasgow would contribute in their individual capacity there; but, as the vessels of the Cunard Company sailing to America all went from Liverpool, he did not think that, therefore, if they would accept it as a subscription, he should be happy to put down £1,000 (£5,000 ... (Applause.) Since he entered that room he had been informed that, in all probability, a considerable quantity of goods would be sent out, and the Cunard Company would be very glad to take anything that was sent to them, free to the United States. (Applause.) In the combined offices of the company over $10,000 would be raised for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15. A SUFFERER.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

A STRONG STOCK COMPANY.

Total Assets, August, 1871. [illegible]
Total Liabilities, August, 1871. [illegible]
Surplus. [illegible]

This Company reduces by the contract, the first and all subsequent premiums from 20 to 30 per cent as compared with those of mutual companies.

During the last three years the premium receipts of the Company have aggregated $1,700,000. Had it charged the high premiums of mutual companies, for the same amount of insurance would have cost the policy-holders about $2,255,000. The National has, therefore, in three years, made a dividend in advance of $555,000. In other words the policy holders have retained in their own pockets $555,000, which would have been unnecessarily exacted from them by mutual companies.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

Large Capital, $1,000,000.00,
Cash System,
Low Rates of Premium,
No Dividend Delusions,
Nearly a World-wide Policy,
Liberal Non-Forfeiting Features.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
E. A. ROLLINS, Philadelphia, Vice President.
H. D. COOKE, Washington.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Ex. Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.
JOHN M. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
R. M. NEWPORT, General Supt. of Agencies.

CONTRACTS DIRECT WITH THE COMPANY, giving liberal and continuous commissions, will be made in all parts of the country, with efficient and liberal men, who propose to canvass personally for Life Insurance. Address Branch Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,

Will have intact, after deducting CHICAGO LOSSES:

Capital, - - - $10,000,000
Fire Surplus, over - 3,000,000
Life Assets & Annuities, 11,000,000
$24,000,000

Of which $1,100,000, besides the $200,000 deposited with the State Department of Illinois, is invested in this country, and will remain intact for the benefit of the Fire Business of the United States.

Two well-known and prominent Americans, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the Banking House of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Junius S. Morgan, Esq., successor of the great American Banking House of Messrs. Peabody & Co., are active Directors of this Company in London.

Up to date

Over $800,000

Of this Company's losses by the late fire had been paid.

Branch Office and Board of Management for the United States,

50 William-st., New York.

S. M. MOORE & CO.

379 Wabash-av. and 63 Canal-st.,

AGENTS FOR CHICAGO.

R. J. SMITH,

Superintendent Agencies for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

Solid Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER

$8,000,000

GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA,

AGENTS,

Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st.,
505 Michigan-av.

Security Insurance Co.

ADJUSTMENT OFFICE,

608 WABASH-AV.

Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. GILBERT & FERGUSON, at No. 608 Wabash-av., who will also receive, for cancellation, Policies of this Company under which no loss has been sustained.

T. E. STILLMAN, for Receiver.

Important!

The Policy-Holders of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of SAN FRANCISCO, who have not handed in their Proofs of Loss, will please present them AT ONCE, and thus facilitate the early adjustment of ALL claims. HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, 472 Wabash-av.

PACIFIC

Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A meeting of the Policy-holders of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 p. m., at the store of GEO. C. COOK & CO., corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The legal opinion of eminent counsel will be made known to the meeting.

SAMUEL HALE, Ch'n Com.
J. H. REED, Sec'y.

TO POLICY HOLDERS OF

New England M. M. Ins. Co.,

OF BOSTON.

Persons having claims for loss against the above named Company are requested to present their proofs to the undersigned.

GEO. C. CLARKE,
[illegible] Eldridge-court.

BURNED OUT

Policy-holders in the SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, will please inform me of their present address. Any one needing extension in payment of premium will be liberally treated on application.

C. H. BAKER, General Agent,
756 Wabash-av.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

Money matters remain rather quiet in the local market. There has, however, been some increase in the general volume of business since last week. The clearings this morning reached $3,300,000, which compares favorably with the volume of business at this time last year. The banks are discounting some small amounts of mercantile paper, but the principal employment for their funds is in advances to pork packers and grain shippers.

Exchange continues firm at from par to 1/10 per cent premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers are taking at 1-8 discount and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

The Comptroller of the Currency has directed the Bank Examiner to investigate the character of the bills receivable of the Chicago banks, with a view to determining what proportion will be lost. The Examiner has consequently been calling upon the banks separately for that purpose during the past two days. We believe it is entirely too soon for anyone to determine how much each bank is likely to lose on its loans made before the fire. There is a large proportion of the paper falling due within the next month or two, which the makers themselves cannot tell now whether they will be able to pay or not. In general terms it can only be said that the aggregate of the outstanding loans of the banks are now 25 per cent less than they were when the banks opened on the 17th of October. Of the paper that has matured since that date, fully three-fourths has been paid; of the remaining fourth, a large proportion has been renewed with new endorsers, and the promise of payment at various periods, ranging from 60 days to six months. The amount of paper for which the makers and endorsers make no provision whatever is very small, indeed; and, while it is true that some of the renewed paper may not be paid, it cannot be pronounced bad until that fact is demonstrated by failure to pay at the expiration of the period of maturity.

INSURANCE.

The total liabilities of the fifty, or more, suspended insurance companies are probably $80,000,000, or near that. This is, of course, exclusive of losses sustained and being settled by companies that have not suspended. The experience of insurance men shows that the average of insurance policies does not exceed from $1,500 to $1,600. From this it appears that there are now between 50,000 and 60,000 persons in Chicago who are waiting for a settlement with these suspended companies. A very large proportion of this 50,000 or 30,000 persons are unable to rebuild their homes or re-establish their business in the various branches of trade until they get their money from the companies. Receivers have now been appointed for a large majority of the suspended companies, though there are some for which Receivers have not yet been appointed, and which are still endeavoring to secure the consent of their policy-holders to compromise at from 25c to 30c on the dollar. In the cases of the companies for which receivers have been appointed, there is no plan of settlement yet to be proposed except the routine provided by law. But in these cases, as well as in those in which the companies are still offering compromises, it is of the utmost importance that there should be some committee or agency whose business it shall be to look after the interests of the policy-holders in general; to examine the statements of the companies; to see where their assets are, and what they are; whether the aggregate amounts as reported now agree—approximately—with the amounts as reported at the last two or three annual statements of the companies; whether their statements of losses are exaggerated or not, whether false claims are not made by parties pretending to have sustained losses, and, finally, to look after the "reinsurance funds" of the companies, to see how much of these shall remain unclaimed by the holders of policies under which no loss has been sustained, and secure the application of all thus unclaimed to the liquidation of losses of the policy-holders. Theoretically, all the above mentioned points are parts of the duty of the Receivers; but the fact that very many of the receivers appointed thus far were officers of the defunct companies, has made the impression on the public mind that, instead of being solely the agents of the policy-holders, these receivers would still continue the same policy pursued by the companies before their failure, of paying nothing except what they were compelled to pay by law. We do not presume to say whether this lack of confidence in the Receivers is warranted by facts or not, but thus far the legal steps taken for the winding-up of the companies have been taken by the companies themselves; the policy-holders have been represented not consulted. The policy-holder has thus far endeavored to fight his own affair with the companies, and has been met at every turn by the intricacies of a business he does not understand, and confused by the wiles and subtleties of adjusters, who have always been to browbeat and overawe him, and confuse him until he does not know whether he stands on his head or his heels.

It is apparent that, unless there is some concert of action on the part of the 20,000 or 30,000 policy-holders in the suspended companies, so that their interests may be looked after by some committee of whom they have confidence, there can never be a satisfactory settlement of their claims. Such committee must, of course, be not only men of integrity, but business men who understand understandingly about stocks and bonds as well as about legal points. Such a committee will have to devote their time to the business, and no man who is worth having can afford to take this responsibility without being paid liberally for it. The first thing, therefore, for the policy-holders to do, is to appropriate a fund, by subscription or otherwise, to enable somebody to take in hand the general investigation of the statements and accounts of the suspended companies. Until such investigation is made on behalf of the policy-holders, all offers of compromise made to them, from persons representing suspended companies which are not yet in the hands of Receivers should be refused.

There are also a number of companies for which receivers have been appointed, but which nevertheless have as yet sent no one to Chicago to adjust losses. It is true, the law does not require receivers to send adjusters here for that purpose, but the fact that the majority of the Eastern companies have done so, shows a lack of ... on their part to settle on the part of those receivers who have sent no one here yet to hear the claims of policy-holders.

We print below two letters, which prove the charge that there are always two versions to a story. Without any further knowledge of the facts related in the first letter than is given, we have only to say that the greatest dissatisfaction exists on the insurance companies, greatly, as expressed by the claimants of small losses. They are prepared to contend with the insurance men, and are, in many instances, are entirely at their mercy. At the same time it must be said, in behalf of the insurance adjusters, that the numerous attempts at fraud with which they are confronted ... are generally in claims for small amounts of insurance. This fact has unquestionably led them to act too much on the rule that every claimant in that class is a would-be swindler.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Appreciating your readiness to aid, through your columns, in defending the right, promoting justice, and rebuking iniquity, we desire to call attention to the swindle that is being perpetrated daily upon those who lost their all—earthly possessions by our recent calamity, and whose only hope for beginning the battle of life anew is in the policies of insurance they hold against companies that are making great noise about "paying in full," "prompt payment," "liberal adjustments," &c., as a means of securing future patronage. Several cases have come under our observation lately of serious injustice, if charitably drawn, but of barefaced robbery if plainly and truthfully spoken, where claims have been cut down from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, without the semblance of justice in so doing, but accomplished by deception or threats on the part of the adjuster.

One of these was, last week, in the case of a widow who lost her house and its entire contents on the North Side, its furnishing and appointments, all that could be desired to render home comfortable, if not luxurious, and insured (contents) in the "Home," of New York, for $2,000. The schedule presented with the proofs of loss, was fully covered by terms of the policy, amounted to over $4,000. The dignified and gentlemanly (?) adjuster, after inquiring, in a very sneering manner, "what business she had with such expensive things," informed her that he would give her just $1,500, or they would contest the claim. The woman, being unaccustomed to business of this kind, and intimidated by his threat, and dreading the expense and trouble of litigation, accepted his proposition, and for fear that, should she return home to counsel with her children, they would advise her against the act, gave her a check at once, taking up her policy receipted in full, leaving $500 rightfully belonging to Mrs. ——, to be used in paying the ... who stole it from her, and proclaiming to the world the falsehood that *they pay their losses in full*, besides leaving a nice salvage to the company of at least 15 per cent. Hence, we suggest to policy-holders, if a company pretend to pay in full—and you respect your own integrity in making the insurance, and presenting your proofs—give them to understand that "*in full*" means 100 cents on the dollar, and *accept nothing less*.

C. B. H.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We deem it but justice to the Home Insurance Company, of New York, represented in this city by Arthur C. Ducat, agent, to state that our claims upon that company for losses upon stock and buildings, amounting to $52,000, have been promptly adjusted and paid.

We write this without the knowledge of anyone connected with the company, which we wish to commend to the public as entirely reliable and honorable in its transactions. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BLAIR,
of William Blair & Co.

Nov. 16, 1871.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	4,964	7,697	3,434	9,571
Wheat, bu	68,146	86,050	71,456	123,300
Corn, bu	117,310	45,080	71,293	77,893
Oats, bu	64,070	13,553	36,348	52,771
Rye, bu	2,835	2,437	26,249	[illegible]
Barley, bu	7,469	4,300	28,771	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	68,000	4,730	4,800	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	45,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	15,450	37,600	17,543	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	51,710	45,660	267,348	654,176
Beef, brls	2,558	322	1,587	1,751
Pork, brls	290	256	82	[illegible]
Lard, tcs	17,050	110	124,910	181,174
Tallow, lbs	113,550	13,470	5,790	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	55,643	81,230	7,620	18,660
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	13,135	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	2,229	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	108,305	199,392	37,583	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	299	600	972	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	51,560	48,437	82,170	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	2,201	7,084	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	20,815	1,623	1,580	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,290	1,360	421	[illegible]
Lath, m	49	149	103	[illegible]
Salt, brls	3,907	[illegible]	1,093	[illegible]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,000 bu wheat, 100 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats, 200 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 113 cars wheat; 366 cars and 2,556 bu corn; 31 cars and 500 bu oats; 9 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total (525 cars), 231,000 bu.

The grain markets were moderately active to-day, but less so than yesterday, and the leading markets were all weak, sellers being in the majority. There was no particular change elsewhere. Receipts here were liberal, and a sharp advance was established in freights, which increased the cost of shipment.

In our remarks about winter receipts of grain, the morning's issue, the difference in the cost of storage between grain received on or after the 15th inst., and prior to the 15th, should have read, instead of as printed.

An effort is being made to establish an Board of Provision Brokers, to meet on the corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. As they do not transact any business of importance on 'Change, the necessity for such a movement is exceedingly problematical.

Highwines were more active and steady, at yesterday's real price, though some quoted the market at 88c yesterday. Sales were reported of ... brls at 88c.

Lake freights were more active, at the advance noted yesterday by carriers, who let their vessels go freely when shippers conceded the difference.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000 ... STOCK COMPANY.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

Capital, $1,000,000.00,

System.

Rates of Premium,

No Dividend Delusions,

Nearly a World-wide Policy,

Non-Forfeiting Features.

OFFICERS:

E. H. CLARK, President.

... COLLINS, Philadelphia, Vice-President.

... KE, Washington ...

... KE, Chairman Finance and Ex. Committee.

... W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

... BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

... G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

... WPORT, General Supt. of Agencies.

... TS DIRECT WITH THE COMPANY, ... and continuous commissions, will be ... parts of the country, with efficient ... to propose to canvass personally for the ... Address Branch Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

NORTH BRITISH

& MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,

... intact, after deducting CHICAGO LOSSES:

... - - - $10,000,000

Surplus, over - 3,000,000

Assets & Annuities, 11,000,000

$24,000,000

... $1,100,000, besides the $200,000 deposited with the State Department ... is invested in this country, and ... remain intact for the benefit of the ... business of the United States.

... well-known and prominent Americans, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United ... the Banking House of Messrs. ... McCulloch & Co., and Junius ... Esq., successor of the great Banking House of Messrs. ... & Co., are active Directors of this ... in London.

... over $800,000

... Company's losses by the late fire ... paid.

... Office and Board of Management for the United States,

... William-st., New York.

... MOORE & CO.

... Wabash-av. and 68 Canal-st.,

AGENTS FOR CHICAGO.

... J. SMITH,

Resident Agencies for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

... Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL

Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER

... ,000,000

GOLD.

... the only English Insurance ... represented in Chicago whose ... is exclusively Fire Insurance. ... property-owners will consult their best ... by protecting themselves with ... the IMPERIAL.

... IS & REQUA,

AGENTS,

... No. 43 South Canal-st., ... 505 Michigan-av.

... ity Insurance Co.

ADJUSTMENT OFFICE.

... WABASH-AV.

... claims against this Company will ... the same for adjustment to Messrs. ... FERGUSON, at No. ... Wabash-av., ... receive, for cancellation, Policies of this ... no loss has been sustained.

T. E. STILLMAN, for Receiver.

Important!

... Policy-Holders of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of SAN FRANCISCO, ... have not handed in their Proofs of ... please present them AT ONCE, and ... the early adjustment of ALL. HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, 472 Wabash-av.

PACIFIC

Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

... of the Policy-holders of this Company ... SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 p. m., at the ... C. COOK & CO., corner of Michigan-av. ... to hear the report of the Committee ... previous meeting. The legal opinion of ... will be made known to the meeting.

SAMUEL HALE, Ch'n Com.

POLICY HOLDERS OF

... England M. M. Ins. Co.,

OF BOSTON.

... claims for loss against the above ... are requested to present their proofs ...

GEO. C. CLARKE, 10 Eldridge-court.

... RNED OUT

... in the SECURITY LIFE INS. ... of New York, will please notify ... present address. Any one needing ... in payment of premium will be ... on application.

... BAKER, General Agent, 756 Wabash-av.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

Money business remains rather quiet in the local market. There has, however, been some increase in the general volume of business since last week. The clearings this morning reached $2,300,000, which compares favorably with the volume of business at this time last year. The banks are accommodating some small amounts of mercantile paper, but the principal employment for their funds is in advances to pork packers and grain dealers.

Exchange continues firm at from par to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers are taking at 1-8 discount and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

The Comptroller of the Currency has directed the Bank Examiner to investigate the character of the bills receivable of the Chicago banks, with a view to determining what proportion will be lost. The Examiner has consequently been calling upon the banks separately for that purpose during the last two days. We believe it is entirely too soon for anyone to determine how much each bank is likely to lose on its loans made before the fire. There is a large proportion of the paper falling due within the next month or two, which the makers themselves cannot tell now whether they will be able to pay or not. In general terms it can only be said that the aggregate of the outstanding loans of the banks are now 25 per cent less than they were when the banks opened on the 17th of October. Of the paper that has matured since that date, fully three-fourths has been paid; of the remaining fourth, a large proportion has been renewed with new endorsers, and the promise of payment at various periods, ranging from 60 days to six months. The amount of paper for which the makers and endorsers make no provision whatever is very small, indeed; and, while it is true that some of the renewed paper may not be paid, it cannot be pronounced bad until the fact is demonstrated by failure to pay at the new period of maturity.

INSURANCE.

The total liabilities of the fifty, or more, suspended insurance companies are probably $40,000,000, or near that. This is, of course, exclusive of losses sustained and being settled by companies that have not suspended. The experience of insurance men shows that the average of insurance policies does not exceed from $1,200 to $1,400 each. From this it appears that there are now between 20,000 and 30,000 persons in Chicago who are waiting for a settlement with these suspended companies. A very large proportion of this 20,000 or 30,000 persons are unable to rebuild their homes or re-establish their business in the small branches of trade until they get their money from the companies. Receivers have now been appointed for a large majority of the suspended companies, though there are some for which Receivers have not yet been appointed, and which are still endeavoring to secure the consent of their policy-holders to compromise at from 25c to 30c on the dollar. In the cases of the companies for which receivers have been appointed, there is no plan of settlement to be proposed except the routine provided by law. But in these cases, as well as in those in which the companies are still offering compromises, it is of the utmost importance that there should be some committee or agency whose business it shall be to look after the interests of the policy-holders in general; to examine the statements of the companies; to see where their assets are, and what they are; whether the aggregate amounts as reported now agree—approximately—with the amounts as reported at the last two or three annual statements of the companies; whether their statements of assets are exaggerated or not, whether false claims are not made by parties pretending to have sustained losses, and, finally, to look after the "reinsurance funds" of the companies, to see how much of these shall remain unclaimed by the holders of policies under which no loss has been sustained, and secure the application of all thus unclaimed to the liquidation of losses of the policy-holders. Theoretically, all the above mentioned points are ... of the duty of the Receivers; but the fact that very many of the receivers appointed thus far were officers of the defunct companies, has made the impression on the public mind that, instead of being merely the agents of the policy-holders, these receivers would still continue the same policy pursued by the companies before their demise, viz.: of paying nothing except what they were compelled to pay by law. We do not presume to say whether this want of confidence in the Receivers is warranted in fact or not, but thus far all the legal steps in the winding-up of the companies have been taken by the companies themselves; the policy-holders have not been represented nor consulted. The policy-holder has thus far endeavored to settle his own affair with the company, and has been met at every turn by the intricacies of a business he does not understand, and confused by the wiles and subtleties of adjusters, whose business has always been to browbeat and cross-question every claimant until he does not know whether he stands on his head or his heels.

It is apparent that, unless there is some concert of action on the part of the 20,000 or 30,000 policy-holders in the suspended companies, so that their interests may be looked after by some committee or agency, there can never be a satisfactory settlement of their claims. The committee must, of course, be not only men of known integrity, but business men who can talk understandingly about stocks and bonds as well as about legal points. Such a committee will have to devote their time to the business, and no man who is worth having can afford to take this responsibility without being paid liberally for it. The first thing, therefore, for the policy-holders to do, is to appropriate a small subscription, or otherwise, to ... somebody to take in hand the general investigation of the statements and accounts of the suspended companies. Until such investigation is made on behalf of the policy-holders, all offers of compromises made to them by persons representing suspended companies which are not yet in the hands of Receivers should be refused.

There are also a number of companies for which receivers have been appointed, but which, however, have as yet sent no one to Chicago to adjust losses. It is true, the law does not require them to send adjusters here for that purpose, but the fact that the majority of the Eastern companies have done so, shows a lack of ... to settle on the part of those receivers who have sent no one here yet to hear the claims of policy-holders.

We print below two letters, which prove the ... that there are always two versions to a story. Without any further knowledge of the ... related in the first letter than is given, we ... only to say that the greatest dissatisfaction ... insurance companies generally is expressed by the claimants of small losses. They are prepared to contend with the insurance companies, in many instances, are entirely at their mercy. At the same time it must be said, in behalf of the insurance adjusters, that the numerous attempts at fraud with which they are compelled to deal, are generally in claims for small amounts of insurance. This fact has unquestionably led them to act too much on the rule that every claimant in that class is a would-be swindler.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Appreciating your readiness to aid, through your columns, in defending the right, promoting justice, and rebuking iniquity, we desire to call attention to the swindle that is being perpetrated daily upon those who lost their entire earthly possessions by our recent calamity, and whose only capital for beginning the battle of life anew is in the policies of insurance they hold against companies that are making great noise about "paying in full," "prompt payment," "liberal adjustments," &c., as a means of securing future patronage. Several cases have come under our observation lately of serious injustice, if charitably drawn, but of barefaced fraud, if plainly and truthfully spoken, where claims have been cut down from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, without the semblance of justice in so doing, but accomplished by deception or threats on the part of the adjuster.

One of these was last week, in the case of a widow who lost her home and its entire contents on the North Side, its furnishing and appointments, all that could be desired to render home comfortable, if not luxurious, and insured (contents) in the "Home," of New York, for $2,000. The schedule presented with the proofs of loss, fully covered by terms of the policy, amounted to over $4,000. The dignified gentlemanly (!) adjuster, after inquiring, in very sneering manner, "what business *she* had with such expensive things," informed her that he would give her just $1,300, or they would contest the claim. The woman, being unaccustomed to business of this kind, and intimidated by his threat, and dreading the expense and trouble of litigation, accepted his proposition, and for that, should she return home to counsel with children, they would advise her against the ... gave her a check at once, taking up her ... receipted in full, leaving $700 rightfully ... to Mrs. ..., to be used in paying the ... who stole it from her, and proclaiming to the ... the falsehood that *they pay their losses in* ... besides leaving a nice salvage to the company ... least 15 per cent. Hence, we suggest to ... policy-holders, if a company pretend to pay in ... and you respect your own integrity in ... taking the insurance, and presenting your ... proofs—give them to understand that "*in full*" ... means 100 cents on the dollar, and *accept nothing less*.

C. B. H.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We deem it but justice to the Home Insurance Company, of New York, represented in this city by Arthur C. Ducat, agent, to state that our claims upon that company for losses upon stock and buildings, amounting to $51,000, have been promptly adjusted and paid.

We write this without the knowledge of anyone connected with the company, which we wish to commend to the public as entirely reliable and honorable in its transactions. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BLAIR,
of William Blair & Co.

Nov. 16, 1871.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	4,264	7,097	3,494	3,371
Wheat, bu	36,145	55,589	71,430	122,404
Corn, bu	117,310	45,020	71,291	71,995
Oats, bu	64,970	13,553	9,028	45,751
Rye, bu	2,035	2,477	20,280	400
Barley, bu	7,020	4,800	23,771	330
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	5,789	4,806	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	45,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	15,800	57,800	17,543	94,350
Cured meats, lbs	51,270	45,600	357,746	443,119
Beef, brls	2,585	265	1,587	1,751
Pork, brls	369	268	823	604
Lard, tcs	17,660	110	178,210	181,174
Tallow, lbs	113,550	13,470	5,700	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	53,615	61,250	7,620	18,400
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	12,125	[illegible]	4,664
Cattle, No	[illegible]	2,329	[illegible]	585
Hides, lbs	136,205	139,322	27,848	260,061
Highwines, brls	299	660	372	177
Wool, lbs	31,960	48,437	32,170	15,320
Potatoes, bu	2,261	5,864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	20,625	1,022	1,560	2,000
Shingles, m	1,380	1,300	621	1,782
Lath, m	40	140	102	124
Salt, brls	3,097	[illegible]	1,093	372

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: ... bu wheat, 100 bu corn, 4,068 bu oats, 308 bu ...

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 118 cars wheat; 344 cars and 3,500 bu corn; 31 cars and ... bu oats; 3 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total (... cars), 232,000 bu.

The grain markets were moderately active today, but less so than yesterday, and the leading ... were all weak, sellers being in the majority. There was no particular change elsewhere, but the receipts here were liberal, and a sharp advance was established in freights, which increased the cost of shipment.

In our remarks about winter receipts of grain, in this morning's issue, the difference in the cost of storage between grain received on or after the 15th inst., and prior to that date, should have read 1-2c, instead of 2c, as printed.

An effort is being made to establish an ... Board of Provision Brokers, to meet on the corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. As they do not transact any business of importance on 'Change, the necessity for such a movement is exceedingly problematical.

Highwines were more active and steady, at yesterday's real price, though some quoted the market at 90c yesterday. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 89c.

Lake freights were more active, at the advance ... yesterday by carriers, who let their vessels go freely when shippers conceded the difference.

A total of fifteen grain charters was reported (part previously chartered to arrive), which will carry out 27,000 bu wheat; 117,000 bu corn; 32,000 bu oats, and 8,000 bu barley. To-day's rates were: 11c on corn, and 7 3-4c on oats, by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions were dull, except in green hams, which were in good demand by curers at yesterday's prices. Lard was in some request; other products were not wanted, buyers holding off in hopes of lower prices, as hogs are arriving very freely, and the packers are only taking hold sparingly as yet; the truth being that there is no money in packing at the present relative prices of hogs and products; added to which the experiences of the past two years have been so disastrous to the packing interest that they hesitate about taking hold. Indeed, many of our exchanges concede in the view expressed by the St. Louis *Democrat*, that "the price of hogs, salt, cooperage, and labor, compared with the price of the product, was never so emphatically against packers in the history of this trade, as is the case this season." There are a few orders on our market for meats, but they are not peremptory, and are mostly limited to figures below those quoted. The following were the closing prices: Mess pork, cash or seller December, $12.75; do seller January, $12.87 1-2a13.00; do seller March, $13.30a13.50. Lard, cash or seller December, 8 3-4c; do seller January, 8 3-4a8 7-8c. Green meats at 3 3-4a4c for shoulders, 5 3-4a6c for short ribs, and 7a7 1-2c for hams. New meats, part salted, for December delivery, at 4 5-8c for shoulders, 5 3-4c for rough sides, 6 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 3-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 1-4c more than these quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8 1-2a8 3-4c. Mess beef, $9.00a9.50; extra mess beef, $10.00. Tallow, 8 3-4c for prime packers'. Sales to-day were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller December, at $12.75; 200 tcs lard at 8 3-4c; 250 tcs do seller December at 8 3-4c; 250 tcs do seller the year at 8 3-4c; 400,000 lbs green shoulders, and 400 pcs do at 4c; 20,000 lbs do (yesterday) at 3 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do (limited), seller January, at 4c; 5,000 lbs do, 10 days in salt, at 5c packed; 300 boxes short ribs, seller November and December, on private terms; 200 boxes do, seller November, 15 to 20 days in salt, at 6 1-2c; 20,000 lbs do, 10 days in salt, at 6 5-8c packed; 20,000 lbs green hams (heavy) at 6c; 2,000 pcs do at 7 3-8c; 3,000 pcs do at 7 1-4c; 1,000 pcs do at 7 1-8c; 100 boxes Cumberlands, seller this month, at 6 1-4c; 100 brls beef hams at $20.00; 3 pkgs yellow grease at 6c.

Dressed hogs were quiet. Sales were 6 light at $5.00 per 100 lbs.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. A few parties were around making bids for low grades, for shipment, but they generally bid below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $8.50; 100 brls do (Palmyra) at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.62 1-2; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.37 1-2; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 35 brls buckwheat flour at $6.35; 50 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,385 brls.

Wheat was more active but weak, under a simultaneous pressure to sell, while few wanted to buy. The market was strong early, under receipt of a report that Liverpool was stronger, but soon became weak under advancing freights, which caused shippers to hold off, and made many speculative holders anxious to sell, as they feared the effect of liberal receipts and high rail freights this winter. Other grades than No. 2 were in fair demand, but quieter, owing to the fact of light offerings. The trading was principally speculative, and for next month, most of the last half deals having been settled up. The market for seller December opened at $1.24, and sold down to $1.23 3-4. Seller January sold at $1.25 1-2. Seller the month sold at $1.20 7-8a1.21, closing at $1.21. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.21 1-2. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 16,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 83,600 bu do at $1.21 3-4; 13,200 bu do at $1.21 5-8; 36,200 bu do at $1.21 1-2; 19,000 bu do at $1.21 3-8; 13,800 bu do at $1.21 1-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.21 1-8; 5,600 bu do at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20 7-8; 8,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 800 bu do at $1.13 1-2. Total, 230,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and 2c lower, owing to the withdrawal of several shippers who have been in the market for some days past, and backed out on account of the advance in freights, till holders of corn lowered their views to a point where they could afford to take hold; then buying was liberal at 1 1-2c decline from the opening figure. Options were consequently weak, being pressed on the market in large quantities by speculative traders who expect a decline to 40c ere long if the receipts continue as liberal as they were to-day. There was a moderate movement in the lower grades. Cash No. 2 opened at 46 1-2c, and closed at 45c. Rejected closed at 43 1-2c. Seller the month sold at 44a44 3-4c; seller December at 43 3-4a44 1-4c, and seller the year at 43 1-2a44 1-4c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 46 1-2c; 5,600 bu do at 46 1-4c; 4,800 bu do at 46c; 15,600 bu do at 45 3-4c; 36,000 bu do at 45 1-2c; 10,800 bu do at 45 1-4c; 10,000 bu do at 45c; 2,400 bu rejected at 45 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 45c; 4,800 bu do at 44 1-2c; 3,200 bu do at 44c; 14,000 bu do at 43 1-2c; 2,400 bu yellow at 47c; 1,600 bu do at 47 1-4c. Total, 230,800 bu.

Oats were weak, and 1a1 1-2c lower. The market was very dull early, till holders had consented to the decline, when buyers took hold more willingly, and made the market close comparatively firm, at 32c cash or seller the month or seller December. Seller January sold at 32a32 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu at 32c; 9,600 bu at 31 3-4c; 13,000 bu at 31 1-2c; 4,200 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 78,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and again firmer, owing to light receipts. The market for No. 2 closed at 63 1-2a64c—the inside for regular. There was some inquiry for December, but no sales reported. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 3,200 bu do at 63 3-4c; 2,400 bu do at 63 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu rejected at 57c. Total, 8,000 bu.

Barley was in fair request and firm at yesterday's outside quotations, closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 3 at 58c; 1,600 bu do at 58 1-2c; 6,400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu No. 3 at 51c; 8,000 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 49c; 800 bu rejected at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 31,600 bu.

The quantity of wheat in store at Milwaukee, November 11, 1871, was 505,000 bu; same time 1870, 758,000 bu; same time 1869, 1,088,000 bu; same time 1868, 246,000 bu.

The following is an abstract of the Titusville *Herald's* report of production of petroleum for the month of October. Total shipments for October, crude, 45 gallons to the barrel, 493,302; add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each, 22,944; loss by shrinkage and fire, 5,723; total, 521,969; stock on hand November 1, 503,547; stock on hand October 1, 495,668; oil increase in November, 7,908; total production in October, 528,877; average per day in 31 days, 17,092; average per day in October, 1870, 20,138; decrease, 3,056. The number of wells drilling is given at 481; the *Courier* gives the number at 470, and the daily average production at 14,741 barrels.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says the crop for 1869, throughout the country was 5,000,000 hogs. In 1870 4,000,000 of equal weight were marketed, and dealers after careful estimates, compute that the increase this year will bring it up to at least 5,000,000. In consequence, hogs now rate at $2.00 less on the hundred than they did last year, and a further decrease seems not improbable. This, however, depends upon the extent of the foreign demand.

The following shows the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1st to Nov. 11th, in the years indicated:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	4,396,853	2,730,182	4,469,214	3,498,139
Wheat, bu	37,455,455	39,374,892	40,618,676	29,403,887
Corn, bu	49,575,830	21,395,742	20,061,884	29,277,417
Oats, bu	17,146,838	13,263,013	12,116,887	14,249,531
Barley, bu	3,261,717	2,911,273	1,711,070	2,424,441
Rye, bu	2,129,113	1,252,080	1,184,540	1,423,301
Total bu	104,880,424	78,100,471	84,627,591	80,515,953

The Buffalo *Commercial* of the 14th says:

"There is now, and will be for the next two weeks, a large amount of property afloat on the Erie Canal. Last Saturday the amount in transit by canal was nearly 4,800,000 bushels. Since then over 1,000,000 more has been shipped. Besides this grain, there is also a very large quantity of coarse freight on its way to the East. From the foregoing it will be seen that it is very necessary that the canals should be kept open, if possible, until this property has had time to reach the river."

The Mark Lane *Express* says:

"The almost total absence of rain during the past week has enabled farmers to proceed steadily with field work, and further sowings of autumnal wheat have been successfully made. But the continuous fogs have been seriously against the values of fresh-threshed samples, and there have been universal complaints of the condition. Indeed, the deliveries have begun already to fall off as a consequence, millers being unable to grind the inferior sorts without a large admixture of foreign. We have, therefore, had a heavy trade throughout the country, and prices, excepting for the finest dry qualities, have somewhat given way. This is a very unfortunate commencement of the season, as November seldom fails to visit us in the like way, more especially as the heavy rain that preceded the fogs did much damage to insufficiently-protected stacks. As granary stores are yet plentiful, and many ships from the Black Sea have passed the Dardanelles, there seems little chance of any revival this side of Christmas; but a sharp frost may yet take us by surprise in spite of the present mildness, and there are none so weatherwise as to be sure that the Thames will not be frozen. Still, whether London's famous river be thus covered or not, we may reasonably expect that the Baltic, the Azoff, with a portion of the Black Sea, as well as the American canals, will be so visited as winter comes on, and this will give a breathing time to holders to clear off some from their granaries, while the course of time will open to us the actual necessities of France. At present there is a lull in that country as regards commerce, and wheat has been calm; but the government now holding sway may easily fall to pieces, and then, whatever might be her requirements, shippers to her shores would certainly want the money, and turn to Falmouth rather than Marseilles for security. The destruction of corn at Chicago seems but as a drop in the bucket in commercial calculation as to America's power in grain, and prices there as well as in Europe have but little varied from our last."

LATER.

In the afternoon all the produce markets were inactive, except wheat, which was quiet but firm at $1.21 1-8a1.21 3-8 seller the month, and $1.23 3-4a1.23 1-8 seller the year, both closing at the outside.

Chicago Daily Market.

BUTTER—The demand was good for nearly all descriptions, and the feeling prevalent was firm. This was especially noticeable in choice qualities, of which the supply continues to fall considerably below the current wants of consumers. Some fair lots in pails brought 26a27c, but most of the sales were within the range of our quotations, on ... We repeat our list: Choice dairy, 23a25c; good to choice tub and firkin, 14a20c; common grades, 10a12c.

BAGGING—There was the usual local and interior demand for goods coming under this head, and prices ruled steady and uniform. The stocks are in every way ample. We quote: Stark, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a19c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were the same as for a week past. There was an active demand for nearly all articles in the list, and dealers were firm at the annexed quotations: Stucco, $3.50a4.00; cement, $1.75; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $2.00a2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $70.00a80.00; building brick, $11.00a15.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Continue in good request, and prices are firmly sustained at $1.50a1.75 per bu for common and at $2.00a2.50 for good to choice hand picked. The supply is moderate.

BROOM CORN—Is firm, at $100.00a140.00 per ton for old; $150.00a200.00 for new, and $80.00a240.00 for choice hurl.

COOPERAGE—Is steady and firm at $1.70a1.75 for pork brls; $2.10 for lard tcs; $2.20a2.25 for beef tcs; $1.60a1.65 for whisky brls; 50a57 for flour brls. Staves and headers are quoted at $13.00a28.00 per m for pork, and $25.00a28.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—For prime goods the market was firm; ... light, and mostly in the hands of dealers, ... stock can scarcely be replenished to admit of prices now current. Goods that are a little "off" flavor are being closed out at something of a concession. We quote: New York factory, 14a15c; Ohio factory, 13 1-2c; Western do, 12a13c.

COAL—The condition of the market was in the same as noted for several days ... of our dealers still ... at old prices, while a few are demanding an advance. There is a fairly active business doing at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00a10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Wilmington, $5.50.

CIDER—Sales were reported at a range of $5.00 a$6.00 per brl—the outside for choice sweet.

EGGS—Were active and firmer, fresh lots selling readily at 27a28c. Some were asking 30c, but sales at over 28c were rare.

FRUITS—DRIED—Raisins are in more liberal supply and were quoted easier, but with this exception, the market was firm at full previous rates. Apples, peaches, and cherries are in active speculative and consumptive demand and prices are still working upward. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 15a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.25; do new, $4.00a4.25; blackberries, 12a13c; pitted cherries, 33a40c; peaches, pared, 21a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 11 1-2a12c; apples, new, Southern, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; do new, Western, 11a11c.

FISH—Lake fish are still coming forward rather sparingly, and there are indications of a further advance. Mackerel are also firm, with a slight upward tendency, in sympathy with prices East. Codfish are a shade easier. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60a1.65; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herrings, scaled, 45a50c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a good local and shipping demand for sound winter apples, and holders were firm at about full former rates. Common descriptions were dull and weak. Cranberries were firm at about 50c per brl advance. Lemons remain dull at the late decline. Apples on track, $1.50a2.50; from store, $1.75a3.00. Cranberries, $10.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—There was no quotable change in prices for goods coming under this head, though coffees and sugars were more firmly held, in sympathy with the Eastern market. The stocks of both staple and side articles are ample, and our dealers are filling all orders promptly. We quote:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29 1-2a31 1-2; Singapore, 24 1-2a25c; Costa Rica, 23 1-2a24 1-2c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 8 1-2a8 3-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; B do, 11 7-8a12c; C do, 11 3-8a11 3-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 8a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses 50a55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; fancy, 70a75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 42a45c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.25a1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 8 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common, 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—This market was active and nominally higher. Just at present there is a large demand for Lake Superior and the lumber regions, to meet which the arrivals prove altogether inadequate, and we learn of some transactions at a material advance on the quoted prices. The present activity, however, is but temporary, and with the close of navigation a marked decline may be looked for. We make no change in our list, as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand at present is light, being mainly confined to meeting the current wants of local tanners. Some Eastern buyers are in the market, but they are doing little, as they think to buy at lower prices by and by. We quote prices steady, as follows: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrian kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 23c; deacons, 50a65c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—Business continues active at former rates. We continue to quote: Common bar, 3 3-4c; horse shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 3-8c; heavy band 4 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; round and square, 4a6 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17a18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—There were no new features to note in connection with this market. Business continues slack, as the stocks here are still very incomplete. The following are the nominal rates: HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line, city per lb, 30a32c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.40; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30a32c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 42a46c; harness, per lb, 36a45c; kip, light, $1.00a1.10; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.75a2.00; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.50; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, $90.00a100.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a90.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change took place in the market for goods in this line. The demand continues good and prices rule firm, as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—0 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; annealed wire, 10c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—There is a continued good demand for 10d and 20d, for which the market remains firm. Other sizes were quoted easier. Sales were chiefly on a basis of $4.50 rates: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—The general trade was reported reasonably active, and prices were firm for all standard oils. Whale and sperm continued somewhat unsettled, but were without quotable change. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85a88c; No. 1 current make, 75a78c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed, raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 65a68c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78c.

POTATOES—Were in light supply, and under an active demand prices have further advanced. We now quote as follows: On Track—Common mixed, 60a70c; straight lots, 75a85c. From Store—Common, 70a80c; choice, 90ca$1.00.

POULTRY—Quail and prairie chickens were in light supply and higher. Chickens, ducks, and turkeys were unchanged. Sales were made at the following range: $2.50a3.00 for chickens; $1.50a2.75 for ducks; $3.50a4.00 for prairie chickens, and $1.40a1.50 for quail; 10a11c per lb for turkeys.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady at the annexed quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were less active, holders asking a shade higher prices, which few buyers were willing to pay. Sales were reported of 71 bags timothy at $3.15; 9 bags do at $3.10; 6 bags do at $2.50; 60 bags do at $2.75; 50 bags clover at $4.85; 12 bags do at $4.80; 31 bags do at $2.75; 10 bags flax at $1.80; 10 bags Hungarian at 75c.

TEAS—The tea trade continues active, and the market remains firm at full prices. The stocks are fair. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 75a85c; choice to extra, $1.50a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 75a85c; ... natural leaf Japan, 65a70c; common to fine Oolong, 55a65c; good, 75a85c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Remains steady at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was a fair movement in this staple, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness, as prices have recently advanced a little at the East. We quote: Tub-washed, 60a73c; fine fleece, washed, 48a50c; medium fleece, washed, 55a61c; coarse fleece, washed, 57c; unwashed, coarse, 33a35c; unwashed, medium, 37a43c; unwashed, fine, 35a38c; combing, washed, 57a62c; combing, unwashed, 43a47c. Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were active, and 1 1-2c higher. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs H. Bissell, Philo Scoville, J. C. Cooper, W. J. Whaling, Cossack, Prince Alfred, barks J. Breden, Martin, and Francis Palms, all corn at 10c; schrs Kilderhouse, and J. C. Harrison, corn, and bark E. Jones, oats on p. t.; prop City of Detroit, corn and barley at 12c; bark J. G. Masten, wheat on owner's account. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Reindeer, corn at 15c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,463	10,854	352
Tuesday	2,036	16,054	267
Wednesday	2,680	21,761	1,153
Thursday	2,000	22,500	500
Total	9,179	71,169	2,297
Same period last year	9,183	40,354	[illegible]

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,143	3,661	[illegible]
Tuesday	602	4,676	267
Wednesday	621	6,055	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,366	14,392	267

CATTLE—There was less activity in the demand to-day, and, as a result, less firmness in prices. The supply was moderate, but there were few buyers, and sales dragged at a shade lower prices than prevailed on yesterday, the reported sales indicating a decline of 1-8c. The offerings embraced some very good droves, the best of which found buyers at $6.25a6.70, but, as during the preceding days of the week, the larger portion consisted of cows, rough heavy, and rough thin steers, which had to be sold at prices ranging downward from $4.50—chiefly at $3.00a4.25. City butchers supplied themselves at $2.50a3.00 for common mixed lots, and at $3.50a4.00 for good to extra cows and common to fair steers and oxen. Stock steers were neglected, there being but two or three feeders in attendance, and prices may be quoted weak at $2.50a3.75 for common lots averaging 700 to 900 lbs, and at $3.00a3.80 for good droves of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. Texas cattle continue in moderate supply and were without decided change in values, being quotable at $2.50a3.25 for through droves, and at $3.50a4.50 for Northern wintered. Some common and medium grades remain unsold and the market closed easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75a7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.25a6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75a5.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25a4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.80
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts for the week up to this evening have been 71,169, against 40,354 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 30,815. The arrivals since Jan. 1 aggregate 1,719,500, or nearly 300,000 more than for the same period last year. There was not far from 23,000 hogs in the sale pens to-day—an unprecedentedly large supply for the season of the year—but under a strong packing and shipping demand the market did not seem greatly depressed, the better grades selling rapidly at yesterday's prices, while common descriptions were barely 5c lower. Toward the close a strong effort was made to force a general decline of 10a15c, but holders refused to give way, and sales 10c did not indicate any material reduction from the opening rates. The extremes were $3.25a4.40, though few sold below $4.00, and not many above $4.35. The outside figure, $4.40, was obtained for 71 head averaging 300 lbs—a very fancy lot. Quite a number were left over unsold. The market closed steady at $3.75a4.35 for common to strictly choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in light supply, and were firmer. There was a fair demand at $3.00a3.50 for common, $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.50 for good to choice. All sold.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The market for cargo lumber was rather quiet, but a shade firmer on common varieties, they being in good demand. Sales include the following:

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 83 m ft coarse mixed at $17.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Aldrich, from Two Rivers, 100 m ft mixed lumber at $17.00. Sold by Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Muskegon, 107 m ft boards at $19.50, and 100 m lath at $2.75. Cargo schr Ruden, 124 m ft piece stuff at $17.00. Sold by Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Potomac, from Suamico, 190 m ft common mixed at $17.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

ON TRACK.

The market for shingles is dull at $3.50a3.62 1-2 for A's or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

IN THE YARDS.

Business is not quite so brisk as heretofore, though still large. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00a40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

MARINE.

The steamship Gordon Campbell, which called at Detroit on Tuesday night, reported very heavy weather in the straits. The bark J. P. Joy lost her foremast and headgear near Point Wamboshance, and was taken in tow by the Campbell. But after proceeding a short distance, owing to the severity of the weather, she was compelled to abandon her, leaving her, however, in safe quarters. The schooner William Grandy lost her centre-board, and was otherwise disabled in the same locality. She is anchored in the Straits. Another fore-and-aft vessel, name unknown, is also reported seriously disabled at the same point. The tug Wilson was chartered to go to the assistance of the Joy, and left immediately. The Grandy, which belongs to the Winslows, will be sent for by either the tug Clematis or Kate Williams. It is probable that other disasters will be heard from. The Campbell experienced very rough weather on Lake Huron, but went through all right.

—There was a lively time among the shipping at Cleveland during a gale last Tuesday night. The schooner H. J. Webb, while lying at the coal docks, snapped her forward fastenings and swung around striking the schr Jennie P. Black, which lay on the opposite side. Both vessels were badly damaged. There was a hurricane at the time, and the Webb was driven up the river. She struck the schooner Fleetwing staving in her bulwarks and damaging her materially. The propeller Passaic also broke her lines and was driven among the fleet and damaged badly. The scow H. S. Williams attempted to enter the harbor and struck heavily against the east pier. The captain jumped ashore, but a line could not be passed to him. She was fast filling with water, and as she passed the schooner Grace Murray, at anchor, two of the men jumped on board. Two others jumped into the yawl, but it was swamped in an instant, and the men were drowned, as no one saw them afterward. The scow subsequently rolled over, and lies diagonally across the river, opposite the Custom House.

—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after the night of the 20th of November, 1871, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a frame structure erected at the outer end of the east pier at Michigan City, Indiana, Lake Michigan. The apparatus is a lens of the sixth order, illuminating an arc of 180 degrees. The focal plane is elevated 32 feet above the level of the lake, which corresponds to a range of visibility of eleven statute miles.

—A telegraph despatch was received here on Wednesday night, stating that the schooner C. E. Hutchinson, ashore at Kenosha, was going to pieces. The tug Union, which was ordered to go to her assistance last Tuesday, could not leave on account of the stormy weather. The Hutchinson was owned by Nelson Luddington, and was worth about $12,000, and insured. She had on board about $1,000 worth of supplies from Green Bay, and was going into Kenosha to get some hay.

—Captain George Hosmer has retired from the command of the steamer Island Queen. Captain William Lord succeeds him.

—The scow Almina, ashore at Erie, has been abandoned. Her cargo of bridge timber will be saved.

—The schooner Exile, recently ashore on Lake Michigan, has been repaired.

—The new schooner Gilbert Mollison made the run from Oswego to Detroit in three days and thirteen hours not long since.

—The propeller Fountain City, reported aground on the Flats, has been liberated, and has proceeded on her upward passage.

—It was reported yesterday that the schooner E. M. Portch is ashore on Beaver Island.

MACHINERY.

C. L. RICE & CO.,
Cor. of Canal and Harrison-sts.
IRON-WORKING MACHINERY,
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,
KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
RUBBER HOSE AND PACKING,
STURTEVANT'S NOISELESS BLOWERS.
Full stock of Machinery and Supplies on hand.

STOVES.

MORRISON & COLWELL,
Manufacturers of the
Double Dome Furnace and New Home Comfort Cooking Stove.
Troy, N. Y., and 335 STATE-ST., Chicago.
MACLEAN & COLLINS, Western Agts.
Send for catalogue.

READ THIS!

STOVES. RANGES. FURNACES.
STOVES. RANGES. FURNACES.
STOVES. RANGES. FURNACES.
BANGS BROS., 333 State-st.

HARDWARE.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
325 AND 327 STATE-ST.,
We are now opening a new and complete stock of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, and GERMAN HARDWARE, to which we would invite the attention of the trade. We keep as good goods and make as low prices as any house in Chicago. Orders solicited, particularly from our old friends.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

HOTELS.

Blenis House,
NORTHEAST CORNER
RANDOLPH AND CANAL-STS.,
Two blocks from the Northwestern Depots and two blocks from St. Louis and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depots.
FARE, $2.50 PER DAY.

MILLINERY.

GAGE BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY.
961 Indiana-av., Twenty-second Twentieth and ...

EARTHENWARE.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
CHICAGO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
GOODS BY THE PACKAGE
Shipped Direct from New York or Chicago.
Office, 817 State-st.,
ROOM 6,
Entrance, Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

MATTRESSES.
Best thirty-five pound Husk Mattresses for sale at four dollars. Call at or address
378 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.,
Corner of Centre-av.

FOR SALE.
A First-class Gallery, in Beloit, Wis. Nine Cameras, 10,000 negatives. Terms, 1-4 cash, balance on time. Address T. DWIGHT, Jr., 37 West Lake-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

BRICKS.
150,000 for sale, by E. F. ADAMS, 143 West Madison-st.

Wagons.
1,000 CELEBRATED JACKSON (Michigan) WAGONS, with patent reach coupling, for sale cheap, at 786 Indiana-av., opposite C., B. & Q. passenger depots. All work fully warranted.
AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD BONDS.
SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds, Coupons or Registered, for sale, or exchanged for Governments or other bonds having a market value, by
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,
Cor. of Randolph and Halsted-sts.
Branch Office 493 Wabash-av.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1864. Burnt and Rebuilt 1871.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(Successors to Ross & Gossage,)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.
"THE GOLDEN WEST," Choice White Winter Wheat Flour, warranted to suit, $8.50 per barrel.
"NORTON'S XXXX," a particularly choice Flour, from select Missouri White Wheat, made only for city retail trade, $9 per barrel.
"ORIENTAL," high-ground Nebraska Spring Wheat Flour, $7.50 per barrel.
Above are retail prices, delivered free to families. 50 cents deducted if delivered in bags (bags returned by the driver). Cartage free. We guarantee satisfaction in every instance.
ORIENTAL MILLS, Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON & CO.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR!
LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES!
AT WILSON BROS.,
621 Wabash-av., 48 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

CLOTHING.

ARMY CLOTHING.
Cavalry Overcoats,
Infantry Overcoats,
Cavalry Pants,
Infantry Pants.
We will send price list or samples by Express, C. O. D., at very low prices.
CLEMENT & SAWYER,
280 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ESTEY ORGANS
The sweetest, purest, richest tone. The easiest, quickest, and most DURABLE action. The only Organ containing the genuine VOX HUMANA and wonderful VOX JUBILANTE.
A full assortment of the latest new and elegant styles just received. Prices as low and terms as favorable as heretofore.
Organs to Rent or for Sale on Instalments.
STORY & CAMP,
(Late Organ Department of Reed's Temple of Music.)
General Agents for the Northwest,
409 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

REOPENING OF MARTINE'S
Dancing Academy
AT WEST SIDE TEMPLE,
53 and 55 Ada-st.
Where all subscriptions to the North Side "Parties" will be good.
All claims against sufferers by the fire cancelled.
For the accommodation of South Side patrons carriages will call for and return them to their doors without extra charge.
CLASSES WILL MEET AS FOLLOWS:
Ladies' on Mondays at ... 3:00 p. m.
Ladies' Special on Mondays at ... 5:00 p. m.
Juveniles' on Tuesdays at ... 4:00 p. m.
Juveniles' on Saturdays at ... 2:30 p. m.
Gentlemen's on Mondays at ... 8:00 p. m.
Union Class, Saturdays at ... 8:00 p. m.
WEEKLY SOIREES, Tuesday Evenings.
In view of the changed address of my patrons I adopt this method of inviting them to apply at Academy for invitations to parties.
J. EDWARD MARTINE.

WORSTED AND EMBROIDERY.

Burkitt & Sutton
have received a full assortment of Hand-Knit Worsted Goods; Children's Mittens, Hoods, Drawers, Caps, and Leggings; Ladies' Knit Jackets and Shawls, Crochet and Knitting Needles, Embroidery Chenille, Children's Fancy Ribbed Hose in fine qualities, commenced Slippers, Zephyr Worsteds, Men's Wristlets, etc.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
253 West Madison-st.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGS.

DRUGS.
OLD SALAMANDER! Old-Time Prices! The best of goods only sold in the
BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING,
847, 849 and 851 Wabash-av., corner of Eighteenth-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.
Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.
FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALED DURABILITY.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Office and Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.
SUCCEEDING
GEO. W. WATSON & CO.
(Retired.)
PHILADELPHIA.

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT,
BROMO CHLORALUM!
NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS,
Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant; Entirely Harmless and Safe; Arrests and Prevents Putrefaction and Contagion.
Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, ... tenement houses, markets, for water closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, &c. A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared by
TILDEN & CO., 176 William-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY
FURNITURE CO.
Have opened new Warerooms in their factory building, 86, 88, 90, and 92 West Randolph-st., with a good assortment of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!
	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG.	$8.00	$9.00
SMALL EGG.	8.00	9.00
RANGE.	8.50	9.50
NUT.	8.00	9.00
Coal delivered on cars to the country, $8.50 per ton.
Also Oil Co.'s Lehigh, Cannel, Briar Hill, Hocking Valley, Blossburg, and other Coals.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.
Office, 228 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. Bridges.

COAL.
For the convenience of customers residing in the south part of the city, we have opened an office at 116 Twenty-second-st. All orders for Coal left there will receive prompt attention. ROGERS & CO.
Yards, 144 Market-st., and 772 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
WITH STEAM POWER,
One or two flats, 40x80, of a brick factory now being built within a block of the Court House. Apply to
THOMSON & TEMPLETON,
213 Randolph-st.

OFFICE & STORAGE TO RENT.
APPLY TO
T. W. BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tape-Worm
CURED IN THREE HOURS, by
Dr. J. CASTELLO.
Head and all removed, or no pay. Medicine perfectly harmless, and no restriction of diet.
Office 102 Market-st., Sandusky City.

IRON BEDSTEADS!
Plain and Ornamental.
Temporarily located at corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. We are now shipping off largely to the West and Northwest, and are giving general satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to.
THE CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.

Office of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Co.
The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway will be held at the office of the Company, No. 383 Wabash avenue, instead of at 164 LaSalle street, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.
H. M. ALLER, Sec'y. F. H. WINSTON, Pres't.

YALE LOCKS.
Manufacturers' Agency,
D. S. COVERT, 446 State-st.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.
The best and most varied assortment of VIEWS OF THE RUINS to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, $3 per doz.; Cabinets, $4 per doz.; Cards, $1.50 per doz.; 11x14, $1.25 each. Sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry
At wholesale. W. B. LANGLEY, 32 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOL
WANTED BY
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.
306 Michigan-av.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Cor. Michigan-av. & Adams-st.,
Oil and Drug Brokers,
make a specialty of Window Glass; Water White Carbon Oil, 120° to 125° fire test; Headlight Carbon Oil, 175° fire test; 74° (gravity) Gasoline, for Lamps; 80° (gravity) Gasoline, for Gas Machines; Paints, Oils, Chemicals, etc., which they offer to the trade AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

SIBLEY & BRO.,
General Commission,
32 North Canal-st.
Dressed Hogs, Grain, &c. Stencils and lists furnished. Cash advances made.

Poultry & Game.
Ship to GEO. D. COOK, Commission Merchant, 739 State-st., Chicago. Refer to S. G. Cook & Co., C. Follansbee & Son, Bankers.

TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

HATS AND FURS.

HARRIS & STONE,
Fashionable Hatters & Furriers,
108 WEST MADISON-ST.
Large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs, Dress and Business Hats, Travelling and Winter Caps, Wolf, Fox, and Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas.
Special attention to repairing Ladies' Furs.
HARRIS,
formerly with Bishop & Barnes.

BANKING.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
Masonic Building, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts.,
Receive deposits, discount commercial paper, and transact regular banking business.
Also draw gold bills of exchange on New York, and make advances on gold and governments at low rates of interest.
We buy or exchange the called 5-20s of '62, on which the interest ceases after Dec. 1.
We have completed arrangements by which we draw sterling drafts on London, and furnish letters of credit to European travellers.
BRANCH OFFICE, 493 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade, ...
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
... Upham, Tucker & Co.
... John ... & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
... Fisher, ...
James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Alsop, Alsop & Co.
Wm. Peet, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
American Merchants' Union Express Company, Ass't-Gen'l Sup't's Office, Northwestern Division, Chicago, Nov. 2, 1871.
The American Merchants' Union Express Company will, on Saturday morning, Nov. 4, remove their General Office from Twenty-second-st., corner Indiana-av., to 330 Wabash-av., corner Harmon court. Have also opened a permanent office for the accommodation of our West Side patrons at 219 West Randolph-st., corner of Green-st.; also freight receiving offices at our freight depots, foot of Twenty-second-st. (M. C. R. R.), and No. 90 West Water-st., opposite Milwaukee Depot. At Twenty-second-st. Depot freight can be shipped going to points on the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and connecting lines. At No. 90 West Water-st. for points on C. & N. W. R. R. branches and connecting lines; also Great Eastern Railroad, and Chicago & Danville.
O. W. BARRETT, Agent. CHAS. FARGO, Ass't-Gen'l Sup't.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Loan and Real Estate Agency,
REMOVED TO
384 WABASH-AV.

BURNT PAPER,
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Devolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, cor. Madison-st.
N. J. MORRIS & CO.

MASS MEETING.
The citizens of Chicago will meet in mass at the corner of Huron and North Clark-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7 o'clock, to protest against the extension of the present Fire Limits.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & CO., 25 East Madison-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.
We have admitted T. B. and R. B. Hanna to an interest in our firm, to date from first day of November, 1871. The firm name will hereafter be Cory, Barrett & Hanna. CORY, BARRETT & CO.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 80° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.
158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Denton & Sage, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation at the office of D. H. Denton, No. 293 West Washington-st.
D. H. DENTON,
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871. ROBERT F. SAGE.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between J. M. McGrew and W. ... Jacobs, under the firm name of McGrew & Jacobs, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. McGrew will receive all dues and pay the indebtedness.
J. M. McGREW.
W. M. JACOBS.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Haslitt, Reed & Stott, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of October. The business of the late firm will be settled by HASLITT & REED, who will continue the Job Printing business at No. 9 North Jefferson-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of Goodrich, Kirby & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDSON M. GOODRICH,
late Goodrich, Kirby & Co., 331 Wabash-av.
Chicago, Oct. 12, 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
Formerly of 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor which you have met at 179 South Clark-st., for the last number of years.
Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 184, Chicago, Ill.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
Boots & Shoes,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.,
second door north of "New Tremont House." We have in store a good assortment of seasonable goods, including
Rubbers, Overshoes, and Boot Pacs.
We begin this week to manufacture the celebrated "Henderson Boots."

C. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
COMMISSION.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
234 Michigan-av.,
CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

WANTED.

$10,000.
Wanted, a man with a capital of $10,000, to take an active interest in the manufacture of FURNITURE in this city. Business has been established for past five years, and will pay large profits, and can be increased to any amount. Factory is in good running order; Machinery new. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The best of references given and required.
Address, with full name and references, R A M, Tribune office.

To Contractors, Builders, Carpenters, and Masons.
Any of the above prepared to take hold of a large job at once will call at the assignee's sale, 74 Madison-st., TO-DAY. Wanted, also, proposals for 100,000 brick from the burnt district, to be cleaned and delivered near corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.
D. ALDEN.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS
Beef Preserving Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to families their
CANNED ROAST BEEF
At wholesale and retail, put up in cases containing 2 doz. 3 lb. cans, and in cases containing 100 7 lb. cans.
This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public.
This Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.
IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Open the can, turn the contents into the saucepan, season to your taste, and when hot serve it upon the table as CARVED ROAST BEEF.
Its cost is less than half the price of the butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.
The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, the process of cooking being so slow ... The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans.
It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.
CHOPPED, OR PIE-MEAT.
The chopped form makes excellent meat balls, a superior hash, delicious salad, and is so much in request among mince pie bakers as to have given it the name of "pie meat."
A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare their CLEAR MEAT FOR MINCE PIES.
Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of the clear meat.
Three lb. cans, 80c; 7 1-2 lb. cans, $1.85. Liberal discount to the trade.
The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters, and families, is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MUNSON, President and Patentee. Office of the company, 16 Cedar st., New York City.
Messrs. HOYT & CO., 37 State st., between Lake and Randolph, sole Agents for Chicago.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Arrest Decay.
When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lead to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that, of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopoeia, nor among proprietary remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations commonly used. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the "fall of the leaf;" let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:15 a m	*8:07 p m
Post New York Express	*8:15 a m	*7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:50 p m	10:30 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:17 a m

*Saturdays excepted. †Daily. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	10:00 p m	7:00 a m
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 p. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ||Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sundays. †Saturdays excepted, and Monday excepted. ‡Arrive every morning.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office of C. C. & I. C. Co's office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train, Chicago Time	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday ex. ‡Monday ex.

OUR LAND TITLES.

Meeting of Real Estate Men Yesterday to Discuss the Subject.

The Effect of the Destruction of the Public Records.

A Committee Appointed to Secure Necessary Legislation.

A meeting of the leading real estate dealers and owners of Chicago was held at Standard Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking some action for the remedying of the unsettled condition of Chicago real estate, resulting from the destruction of the records, etc. Upward of one hundred gentlemen were present. The meeting was called to order by George R. Clarke. J. H. Rees was, on motion, chosen Chairman of the meeting, and George W. Waite was elected Secretary. Mr. Clarke nominated Dr. Boone [illegible] the Vice Presidents, and the motion was [illegible] ... Geo. R. Clarke, R. C. Wright, and Thomas H. Ellis, President of the State Board of Real Estate Brokers were added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Mr. Clarke read the call for the meeting, as published in the daily papers.

Mr. Hansbrough said that the meeting couldn't do anything effectually to-day without the union and sympathy of the legal fraternity, and he would move the appointment of a committee of five to confer with an equal number of lawyers, and go before the Legislature with a plan to recommend.

Mr. W. J. Barney thought it not desirable to join with a profession whose interest it was to promote litigation. He moved an amendment directing the committee, in its discretion, to confer with the Judges of the various courts, as to the best methods of obtaining speedy relief. We could not wait for a decree in a court of chancery, which would involve great delay.

Mr. A. C. Steadman said it would be lucky for all if they could keep out of chancery. He favored the appointment of a committee of real estate men, and let other interests confer with them.

E. W. Evans, Esq., said that since the fire they had been talking about difficulties as to titles, while they should talk about getting their old titles back on the record. Don't anticipate trouble, but apply to the Legislature for the means whereby the old titles can be re-recorded. We don't want to open the door to a court of chancery wherein any man may contest another's title. He told Judge Gary, before his bill was published, that if all the courts of chancery were in session in Chicago they couldn't carry out the provisions of that bill in 25 years. What was wanted was to get hold of the abstract of title—on which, before the fire, millions of dollars in loans were negotiated—and by the aid of those abstracts, together with the title deeds still in existence, to restore, as fully as possible, the record as it was before. The thing must be handled by business men. There was no law about it, and all that was wanted was to give the public the benefit of the abstracts. As for the expense of this, it should be borne in proportion to the tax paid by the State and county. Get the books somehow—if we can't buy them, then steal them—and let the Legislature make them evidence of title. Then let there be a State Commissioner appointed by the Governor to inspect titles by the abstracts, and pass upon the matter as he finds it, declaring the last given deed to show just what it purports to show, and no more; in short, that it shall be *prima facie* evidence. The shortest thing to do was to make a new department to meet these great emergencies, and let the Commissioner be a man in whom the people had perfect confidence. The idea of possession was good only so far as it went. We want the grantor's and grantee's names together, certified to by some competent official, and then let the evidence be taken for what it purports to be.

Mr. Ulrich moved an amendment, making the committee consist of Joseph Medill, Samuel W. Fuller, C. T. Bowen, J. H. Rees, George R. Clarke, and A. J. Averill.

Mr. Barney approved of all that Mr. Evans had said, and would go further. He wanted the State and county to have these abstracts printed as records of law, and thus be open to the use of the public.

Mr. Monroe Lord was not ready to endorse quite all that Mr. Evans had said until the matter had been well ventilated. Somebody was to blame for the destruction of the records, and the question would come up. Is there a necessity for the abstracts in order to restore titles, or is there a necessity for legislation? The most important question was, what was necessary, and what the simplest, cheapest, and most permanent remedy? It seemed to him that everything written by the Judges and lawyers had tended to oppressive and expensive litigation. Was it true that abstracts were necessary to the restoration of titles? They were things needful and desirable, but were they necessary to establish the ownership in fee simple? Suppose there were no abstracts—and not one county in ten has them—could title and ownership be established? It had been done, and could be done again. The real estate men wanted to know their status. He thought the fire did not destroy the title in fee simple, and it was vested in the owner as before, until it was destroyed by deed. The title could not be destroyed by fire, and could not go away except by some mode of conveyance. Power in the destruction of the record [illegible] notifying power alone was destroyed, and not the title itself. This being the case, what power could there be in the abstract? He wasn't certain that the Legislature could retrospect in its laws. If the abstracts were good testimony let us have them, but if not they should not be purchased. If other people had got along without abstracts, Cook County could do it.

Mr. Evans said his theory was that the abstracts were the only means to show where the title is, as evidence in case of a dispute.

Mr. Lord continued by saying that in case of contested title, the man contesting was equally powerless by reason of the destruction of the record.

Mr. Evans. "He'll outswear you to death."

Mr. Lord insisted that the question was not what we should do, but what the adverse claimant could do. There was no need of anticipating trouble. If a man had a deed let him re-record it; if he had not a deed, and could not get one, let him produce the best evidence possible. He wanted neither lawyers nor Judges on the committee, but real estate men only.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, speeches were limited to five minutes.

Geo. R. Clarke said that all that was wanted was to get back upon the record. Fortunately there were abstracts covering nearly all real estate transactions for the past thirty years. Let the Legislature pass a law by which the abstracts can be purchased and published for the use of the public. All that ever was required before the fire, in order to effect a loan or make a conveyance, was to obtain an abstract, so as to satisfy the lender or the purchaser.

Mr. S. H. Kerfoot said that the idea of the destruction of the titles had gone all over the world. The newspaper discussions, with their complicated suggestions, had done more than everything else to destroy confidence. (Applause.) What was wanted was a plain, practical method. Certain legal forms were essential, and it would be necessary to recognize that fact. The record was a simple matter of convenience, and the same power that devised that convenience, could create some other suitable method for the perpetuation of evidence. What was the next best thing after the records? This was, without doubt, a digest from the three sets of abstract books in existence, which should be legitimatized by the Legislature, and made *prima facie* evidence, just as original documents are. This would throw the burden of proof on the other side, but would not debar any contestant from setting up his claim to title. In nine cases out of ten there would be no litigation.

Mr. Clarke read a letter from R. S. Wilson, Esq., recommending the abstracts as *prima facie* evidence of what they contain.

J. C. Robinson was in favor of immediate action. Let the committee confer with the abstract men, and get their price for the books, so that they may know how to act.

George H. Hess suggested that after the abstracts had been purchased, every owner should make a brief affidavit of his ownership, subject to certain liens, and place the affidavit on the record. If, for five years, there should be no adverse claim, let the title be considered perfect. If a claim is set up, let it go into chancery, as before. He suggested the taking up of the various branches of the question singly.

Mr. Ulrich modified his amendment so as to authorize the Chairman to add to the committee two leading lawyers and such well-known citizens as he shall select.

E. A. Rowen was in favor of prompt action. These abstract-books and maps must be had at once, and at any cost. They should be taken under the power of eminent domain, and be paid for as a jury shall determine their worth. These books must be had, and must be taken. The books belonged to Cook County, which was able to pay for them. There was no need of waiting. Get the books at once, and let the recompense be agreed upon afterward.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, being called upon to speak, said that every man's title in Cook County was just as good as it was before the fire. [Applause.] Some of the testimony had been lost, and the only question was now to supply the convenience. He believed the abstract books to be competent evidence, even for a suit of ejectment. Everything else gone, a man's recollection of deed would be competent evidence; but, fortunately, here were positive facts set forth in the abstract books, which should be constituted evidence of title until something better could be brought forward. The State had the right, on the ground of eminent domain, to seize these abstract books, but he did not believe that this would be necessary, as the owners were honorable men. There was an unnecessary alarm in the public mind on the subject of titles. He defended the publication of views in the papers, as best calculated to concentrate the attention of the people of the State upon the existing emergency, thereby calling out opinions and suggestions most necessary to arrive at the proper mode of procedure. He was in favor of asking the Legislature to authorize the purchase of the abstracts by the county at a fair valuation, and then to make them the strongest evidence of title until some stronger evidence is produced.

C. H. Gaubert offered a resolution providing that the Legislature be requested to pass a law to purchase all the abstract books, and to make their evidence as far as may be.

Mr. Hart inquired whether, in case the abstract men should refuse to see, they could not be compelled to testify as to the contents of their books.

Mr. Arnold replied that there was no law making private papers public evidence.

Julius Rosenthal, Esq., being called upon, said that it was superfluous to discuss the subject of eminent domain. The time not covered by the abstracts is the 8th and 9th of October, would always be open to question. If the books were purchased, the Legislature should also make individual abstracts, previously procured from the abstract makers, *prima facie* evidence. This would save a vast expense. A law should also be passed, imposing a fine of $1,000 upon any person who refuses to deliver a deed after the consideration has been paid. It would be well to have a paper published, which should be exclusively devoted to legal notices of all kinds. The Legislature has the power to declare that, until something to the contrary is proven, all acknowledgements of instruments destroyed are presumed to have been in due form.

Mr. Evans suggested the suppression of all remarks relative to eminent domain. His theory of it was that it applied only to real estate.

Mr. Arnold said that his opinion was that the right of eminent domain was not confined to real estate.

Mr. Kerfoot thought no harm would come of the introduction of the question. The owners of the abstract books were honorable men.

Dr. Boone said he anticipated no difficulty in coming to an understanding with the gentlemen owning the abstract books. He would suggest that any claim of title be made effective if furnished and certified by the owners of the three different sets of books. Such a certificate would satisfy lenders of money and purchasers of real estate. This could be done without the purchase of the books by the county, and any individual could procure a certified abstract, which, by act of the Legislature, should be made *prima facie* evidence of title. He understood that it was practicable for the three abstract firms to combine in furnishing a complete set to the county.

Mr. Oliver Beaty distrusted the Judges, and wanted to have nothing to do with them. Judge Gary's bill had done more than anything else to throw a cloud upon the community. After having been elevated to that position, it was strange that Judge Gary should have used the position to throw it into our teeth the fact that we have no titles. He should never come again before the people for their suffrages. This meeting wanted nothing to do with either Judges or lawyers. (Applause.)

Mr. Barney said that his amendment contemplated that the committee should consist of real estate men only, with discretion to confer with the Judges, if thought desirable.

Mr. Hansbrough thought it very essential that legal advice be obtained in drawing up the proposed bill.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Beaty inquired who was going to appoint the five lawyers provided for in the original motion.

Mr. Uhlich moved that the Chair appoint the lawyers.

Mr. Chandler suggested that the bar be requested to call a meeting and select the five lawyers.

The original motion, providing for a committee of five to confer with an equal number of lawyers, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kerfoot, the Chairman was made *ex officio* Chairman of the committee.

R. C. Wright moved that the committee be allowed to select the five attorneys with whom to consult.

The Chair announced the committee as consisting of Geo. R. Clarke, W. J. Barney, R. C. Wright, and Geo. W. Waite.

Dr. Boone was in favor of having the meeting select the lawyers, and made a motion to that effect, in order that the committee be ready to act without delay. He made this motion, trusting that such selection would not be offensive to the bar.

Mr. Kerfoot said that the lawyers would have their voice in the matter, and it was a mistake to attempt to act independently of them. He suggested that the meeting drop the subject of lawyers, and let the committee make their selection.

Dr. Boone moved that Mr. Hansbrough be added to the committee, and the motion prevailed.

A gentleman moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the abstract makers.

The Chair suggested that such a step did not properly come within the objects of the meeting, and the motion was withdrawn.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Kingsbury Estate to be Divided—Mrs. Buckner's Share—Commissioners of Partition.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE TO BE DIVIDED.

The mandate of the Supreme Court, adjudicating upon the rights of the parties interested in the estate of the late Major Henry W. Kingsbury, being shaped into a final decree, has been entered in the Circuit Court. The decree is according to the special direction of the court of last resort. The original bill, which was of the posthumous son as heir-at-law against his mother, grandmother, and others, to establish his rights in the premises, is dismissed, and disposition made of the large property under the cross-bill of Mrs. Buckner and her husband against the Kingsburys, including her mother, sister-in-law, and nephew. It is found that a deed of Mary K. Buckner and her husband, Simon, except to her brother Henry W., on the 13th day of May, 1861, although absolute on its face, was, in verity, a deed of trust conveying to him, for the use of grantors, Mrs. Buckner's half of the estate, to be reconveyed upon request. The Master in Chancery is ordered to convey, in behalf of the infant heir of Mary K. Buckner, an undivided half of all the Chicago estate, which consists of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 35, Original Town; the "Kingsbury tract" of about thirty-five acres, or the south half of part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, 39, 14, free of the life estate of her husband, he having renounced the same by his will, and free of the right of dower of Eva Lawrence as widow of Henry W. Kingsbury, wherefore encumbered only by the dower estate of Jane C. Kingsbury, the mother of Mrs. Buckner. As to the property, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, 39, 14 east 3, lying south of the centre of Ontario street and east of the north branch, similar order is made, and John Forsythe, Edwin H. Sheldon, and Julian S. Rumsey are appointed Commissioners to make partition according to their ownership of the property.

CONTESTED OWNERSHIPS.

The ownership of a piano was brought into question by a replevin suit instituted for Mrs. Maria C. Lyon against Harvey Rice and Freeborn Kellogg.

—A like fate has come over a large quantity of boxes of canned peaches. Bennett and Fuller claiming them, and the "Anchor Line" having possession.

COUNTY COURT.

REINSTATING.

Dorothea Medelman, heretofore appointed (August, 1871) to administer upon the estate of her deceased husband, Friedrich, came into court and presented papers as copies of her authority, and these were ordered to be recorded as of the grant. Whereupon an appraiser's award was presented, of Ch. Schmitt, H. Voct, and William Lawke. This report was disapproved, and the order reads "that said appraisers are wholly ignorant of their duties," wherefore they are removed.

English Feeling with Regard to Chicago.

Extract from a private letter, dated Devonport, Eng., Oct. 17, to a gentleman in Chicago.

The heart of England has been profoundly moved by your terrible conflagration. All our large cities have at once begun to raise funds in aid of the suffering people of Chicago. Tens of thousands of pounds have been collected within the last three days. We want to make Brother Jonathan feel that we love him, and sympathize with him in this great trial. London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds,—are all moving with swift-footed sympathy. Thus John Bull will say to his big son on the other side of the Atlantic: "My wonderful boy! you are my own flesh and blood; and I love you with all my heart. We have had a squabble or two since we parted and you started in business on your own account. That Alabama affair was not at all to my credit; for some of my boys at home, living in a town called Liverpool, behaved very shabbily to you in letting that pirate craft escape to sea. But we have agreed to settle all that, and I suppose I shall have to 'shell out pretty considerably' before I have done with that Semmes and his lot. However, I have consented to sit upon the stool of repentance over that business, and, to a person of my years and self-importance, I can assure you such a position is by no means a comfortable one. But I will 'sit it out,' and be thankful that we are friends again. And now, my boy, that your fair city in the West is in ruins, you shall see that 'blood is thicker than water,' and that John Bull has, after all, a tender heart for all his children in both hemispheres."

Thus speaketh my country to your country at this moment.

A Generous Action.

The firm of Mabley & Hull, clothiers, No. 122 West Madison street, announced in the city dailies their intention of contributing 10 per cent of their gross sales of Saturday, Nov. 11, to the relief of the sufferers of the late fire. The following letter shows the good faith in which the announcement was made and kept, and fitly expresses the spirit in which all must respond to the generous action of this enterprising firm:

OFFICE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1871.

Messrs. Mabley & Hull, No. 122 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Accept our grateful acknowledgments for your generous donation of $150 to the Chicago Relief Fund. The monotonous giving of thanks into which we are forced by the charity and generosity of the world, cannot render us insensible to such a kindly and substantial evidence of sympathy and remembrance on the part of those who are our friends and neighbors and daily witnesses of the great want we seek to relieve. In return for this timely contribution be pleased to receive our sincere thanks as distributors, and through us the deeper gratitude of the many sufferers among us who will more directly feel the blessings of your bounty. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.
C. G. HAMMOND.

New Banking House.

The confidence that is felt in "the New Chicago" by Eastern capitalists is shown by the fact that not only have large amounts of money been sent here for investment, but some of the moneyed men of the East are coming here to do business.

We are glad to notice the opening of the banking house of E. G. Eastman & Co., at 43 South Canal street. Mr. Eastman comes from Maine, but is not a stranger to Chicago; he has many friends among the most prominent of our citizens. During Lincoln's administration he was appointed United States Consul to Queenstown, and was afterward for some years Consul at Glasgow.

Mr. H. A. Ware, the junior member of the firm, has been for many years connected with the City National Bank, has a large acquaintance among our business men, and in his new position will command the fullest confidence.

We congratulate Messrs. Eastman & Co. on their early entry into so promising a field.

Mayo Redivivus.

The beautiful corner store at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street is being fitted up for the elegant jewelry establishment of Wm. M. Mayo, who has just returned from New York with a very large stock of watches, diamonds and sterling silver ware, which will be offered to his old customers in a few days, at very low prices. The astronomical regulator, from the Howard Manufactory, of Boston, has been secured, at great cost, for the benefit of the railroads, and to take the place of our own city clock lately destroyed. This thoroughly adjusted time piece is so beautifully made that it enables one to detect the variation of the one-hundredth of a second per day, having a mercurial pendulum, and requiring only a weight of eight ounces to run the machinery for eight days.

Anna Dickinson.

To-night Anna Dickinson opens the Young men's Christian Association lecture course (not the *Star* lecture course) with her popular lecture, "Out of the Depths," in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. The lecture is a new one, never having been given in our city, and will afford a rare treat to those who seek an evening's entertainment of profit and pleasure. Anna will state how, out of the depths of our great affliction, we shall come forth to new life and power.

A Strong Endorsement.

As officers of the Manufacturers' National Bank we take pleasure in acknowledging the prompt payment in full by the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, of their policy for $5,000 on furniture and goods. In the past we have, as its agents, commended the Phenix to our friends, and to-day as its patrons we most heartily endorse it for reliability and fair dealing.

IRA HOLMES,
J. A. HOLMES.

Boots and Shoes.

Arriving daily at G. S. Richardson & Co.'s, No. 84 West Randolph street, are large invoices of boots, shoes, and rubbers for ladies, gents, and children, selected expressly to meet the wants of the Chicago people. Satisfaction given in all cases. Men's and boys' hand-made *kip and calf boots a specialty.* Special attention given to fitting ladies.

Music Books.

Lyon & Healy, No. 287 West Madison street, have just completed their stock of music books, including the entire catalogue of Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, as well as the music book publications of the leading American publishers. Their stock of sheet music and miscellaneous musical goods is being arranged as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

NEW FIRE ORDINANCE.

Points Embodied in the New Fire Ordinance to be Submitted to the Council by the Special Committee.

The Special Committee of the Common Council on the establishment of the fire limits have about completed their work, and will present at the next Council meeting an ordinance embodying the following points:

All that part of the city within the following-named boundary shall be known as Fire District No. 1, viz.: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Chicago River at the lake shore, running thence south along the lake shore to Thirty-ninth street, thence west to State street, thence north to Twenty-second street, thence west to Centre avenue, thence north to West Taylor street, thence west to Western avenue, thence north to Indiana street, thence east to Rucker street, thence north to Chicago avenue, thence East to Wells street, thence north to the intersection of North Clark street, thence northwest on Clark street to Fullerton avenue, thence east to the lake shore, thence south along the lake shore to Indiana street, thence west to a point 200 feet east of St. Clair street, thence south on St. Clair street to the point of starting in the centre of the river.

The ordinance provides that 300 feet on each side of the South Branch of the river, south of Eighteenth street, may be used for lumber yards, and the same on the North Branch, north of Chicago avenue. No wooden buildings of any kind or character, no planing mills or any manufactories of inflammable materials, alcohol works, varnish works, etc., etc., nor any distilleries or breweries are to be allowed within the limits above mentioned.

The ordinance further provides that the building walls shall be, for one-story brick houses, not less than twelve inches in thickness; in two-story and basement houses, the walls of the first story and basement shall not be less than sixteen inches thick; in three-story and basement buildings the first story and basement shall not be less than twenty inches, nor the second story less than sixteen inches, every additional story adding four inches in the thickness of the walls.

Division walls shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and shall be carried not less than eighteen inches above the roof.

All roofs shall be made of metal, slate, terra-cotta, or other fire-proof material, and no cornice, coping, bay-window or other projection of inflammable material shall be allowed.

The ordinance designates the entire city outside the limits of District No. 1 and within the city limits as Fire District No. 2, in which it forbids the erection of wooden houses—or the removal of wooden houses from one locality to another within the limits, unless they shall be encased in a brick wall of four inches in thickness, or the raising of wooden houses, or their repair to an extent of more than one-twentieth of the cost.

The entire details regarding District No. 2 are not yet completed. The committee will hold a final meeting at the Mayor's office at 2:30 o'clock.

Seeing is Believing.—If ladies who do not use the fragrant Sozodont will compare teeth with those who do, they will see, in an instant, more reasons for adopting it than can be composed into a newspaper paragraph.

Caution.—In the use of disinfectants, beware of those which contain poison. "Bromo Chloralum" is free from all poison, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., 176 Williams street, N. Y. Sold by druggists generally.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Cheapest and Best.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $50,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Patton & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $1 each, or two for $5.

MARRIED.

SAWYER—HILLIARD—At the residence of the bride's father at Washington Heights, on Wednesday, 15th inst., by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, Mr. L. Newell Sawyer, of Chicago, and Emma E., daughter of L. P. Hilliard, Esq.

DIED.

BRADLEY—At Lake View, Cyrus P., infant son of Charles H. and Hattie E. Bradley, aged 10 months and 20 days.
Funeral will take place from residence at 10 a. m. Saturday.

MACKEY—At 10:25 a. m. Thursday, A. T. Stewart, infant son of R. Palmer and Sarah P. Mackey, aged 2 months and 17 days.
Funeral at the residence, 735 Wabash-av., Saturday, at 10:30 a. m.

GRAY—In this city, Nov. 16, at the residence of his son, 14 West Seventeenth-st., James Gray, aged 77 years. Deceased was a native of Ireland.
Funeral from his son's house, at 10 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 18.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF FURNITURE,

Of every description, and of the same material and as well made and seasoned as any sold in Chicago, to be sold

Friday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock,

To the highest bidder. Also, second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, bedding, stoves, springs, &c. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturer's prices. Parties purchasing of us from out of town, can have their goods packed and shipped.

COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 290 and 292 Michigan-av. cor. Eldridge-court.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Nos. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

Regular Saturday's Sale OF Household Furniture, CARPETS, Floor Oilcloths, and Crockery, AT AUCTION.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Whatnots, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Spring, Husk, and Excelsior Mattresses, White Wove Blankets, Quilts; 150 Oak Dining Chairs; 200 Black Walnut and Common Bedsteads; 2,000 yards Wool Carpets, Hardware, Crockery in open lots; 100 pieces 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, Floor Oilcloth.

On Saturday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, 61 West Madison-st.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. THE RED FRONT. Regular Saturday's Sale.

Household Goods, White and Gray Blankets, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Hardware, Buggies, Harness, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LADIES' FURS AT AUCTION, At the Red Front,

On Monday Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock,

at the RED FRONT Salesrooms, 2 and 4 Randolph-st. A fine collection of desirable fur goods.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

450 Cases Boots & Shoes AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesrooms. Sale peremptory to close several consignments.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 rooms, with water and gas, on South Side, near lake, by a prompt paying tenant. Address C. WHITE, 832 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED house of about 10 rooms, located in the vicinity of Union Park. Address F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Thirty-first-st., cottage or suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, a nicely furnished front room, with board, in a strictly private family. Address P. O. Box 804, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, north of [illegible]-second-st. Rent not to exceed $600. Address J X, Tribune branch, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR housekeeping by a man and wife. Must be East of Halsted, and convenient to cars or stage running to South Side. Address L, 97 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE of 5 or 6 rooms in West Division. Address P, Staats Zeitung office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping by widow lady and daughter. Address WIDOW, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SELF AND WIFE, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, on West Side, within walking distance of Board of Trade. Must be in respectable and pleasant neighborhood. Address, with terms and location, J I G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, or two rooms, at moderate rate, near Paulina-st. on West Madison or Monroe-st. Address by note, J H L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 PLEASANT rooms, in good neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, for small family. Address R S B, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE—A Singer's Improved Family Sewing Machine. Inquire at 1122 Indiana-av.

J. H. LEBOW & CO., 142 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Elias machines, with ALL the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machine by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, formerly 123 Dearborn-st., now 137 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines. C. K. Nichols, formerly at 130 South Clark-st., now open at 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Sewing supplied to those who desire it.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly instalments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. E. STICKNEY, 187 East Eighteenth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. Fire-proof Lecture Course.

OPENING LECTURE
ANNA DICKINSON,
Friday Evening, Nov. 17, 8 o'clock,
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Cor. Ann and Washington-sts.
"Out of the Depths."
Tuesday Evening, November 21,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,
"Demagogues & Workingmen."
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Bookstores of W. G. Holmes, 104 West Madison-st., Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash-av.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

De CORDOVA,

THE GREATEST HUMORIST on the lecture platform, will introduce the public to
"The Sham Family At Home,"
On Monday Evening, November 20.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Course Ticket, $2.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT
THE GLOBE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
OF THE PLAY OF THE DAY,
DIVORCE,
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Particular Notice.—In consequence of the great length of the play, the Matinee performances will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

MR. AND MRS. PLUFFY

Respectfully request the pleasure of your company on MONDAY EVENING, 20th Nov., at 7:45 o'clock.
"The Sham Family at Home."
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—DURING THE FIRE A dentist's operating stand, with some 16 or 18 drawers, containing a lot of dental instruments. Whoever will return the same will receive the above reward. W. W. ALLPORT, 669 Wabash-av.

LOST—BY A RUNAWAY HORSE, ON MONDAY evening last, on Archer-av., an open or tare box buggy. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner, PHILIP HICKS, 134 West Lake-st.

LOST—IN MANDEVILLE'S BAKERY, ON THE corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., or very near there, a lady's portmonnaie containing 2 $50 bills and several smaller bills; $25 reward will be paid for its return to 875 Indiana-av.

LOST—A GOLD CHAIN, WITH LOCKET ATTACHED, on which was garnet fly. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 1001 Wabash-av.

LOST—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE delivery of my horse, taken from Central Livery Stables (Cox's), during the fire; a dark brown, black legs, mane, and tail, light-built, about 15½ hands high, fast; known as Sloan's horse. GEO. M. SLOAN, 846 Prairie-av.

LOST—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK A Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine from No. 341 North Clark-st., will please return the same to Captain Cowles, 7th house south of Twelfth-st., on Indiana-av.

LOST—$20 REWARD. IF THE PERSON WHO was seen taking a large sized trunk, marked W. S. Knight, Chicago, south on Michigan-av., will return same to J. W. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court, the above amount will be paid.

LOST—NOV. 15, TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS in currency. Any one who will return the same to 67 West Washington-st. or 355 South Park-av., will be satisfactorily rewarded. P. J. VAN SLYCK.

LOST—LEFT IN COTTAGE GROVE OR TWENTY-fifth-st. car, on the 16th, a black bag with shoulder strap. The person who took it will please deliver the same to 63 South Canal-st., and receive a suitable reward. H. F. BROWN.

FOUND—SUNDAY NIGHT, ONE BIG BAY horse, 15½ hands high, two white legs, star in his forehead; and harness and phaeton buggy. Inquire at HAAS & POWELL'S Stable, 27 Madison-st.

STRAYED—BAY MARE, ON NOV. 15. THE finder will be amply rewarded by returning to 187 West Polk-st. JOHN WARD.

STRAYED—FROM THE BARN 704 WEST Monroe-st., a dun mare—black mane and tail. The person who will return the animal to the same will be suitably rewarded. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

TAKEN UP—A PAIR OF GRAY HORSES, 7 years old, 17 hands high. One had on a halter. Owner call on AUGUST SCHULTZ, at Washington Heights.

ESTRAY—TAKEN UP, SMALL RED COW. THE owner please call on the subscriber, prove property and pay charges. JOHN CALLAHAN, 315 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TEAM OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, weighs 1200 and 1400, 6 and 7 years old, in good condition; also a double set of new harness, for sale; work for the team at $5 per day. Apply at 338 Union-st., near Twelfth. W. LUMSDEN.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND SHIFTING TOP BUGGY and harness wanted, low for cash. Apply to H. F. JENNISON, General Agent Equitable Life, 683 Wabash-av.

A FEW HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP OVER THE winter, near the city; terms reasonable. Apply to J. WADSWORTH, 214 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—THE CLEVELAND LIGHTNING [illegible] ... offer for sale the balance of their horses; also, a lot of harness; those wishing to purchase good young horses cheap would do well to call. O. P. BAKER, 49 St. John's-place, West [illegible].

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, fine young horse, two good grocery wagons, and one set harness, at 1338 Indiana-av. C. E. REMICK.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF YOUNG MARES, good under the saddle, and will drive single; also for sale one single horse buggy and harness. Will exchange for real estate. 890 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, horse 4 years old, sound, gentle, and can trot in 3 minutes. Address S, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FEW GOOD STALLS FOR BOARDING horses, at old prices, and the best of care. Also have for sale a horse, buggy and harness, that cost $500, for $350, and a plenty of common single drivers. Also new and second-hand buggies; and if you have any of those you desire to sell, bring them in, corner Harmon-court and Victoria-av., rear of 532 Wabash-av. M. C. BRADLEY.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY BROOKREN & SKINNER, six first-class draft mules 15½ hands high; four good mules 14½ hands high. All good workers. Call at once at 189 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, for they must be sold. Good title. No State property.

WANTED—A GOOD, LIGHT EXPRESS wagon; one with cover preferred. Address S T W, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FINE BUGGY horse, good size, figure, and action. Inquire at HOWLAND'S livery stable, 168 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A good reliable horse, 6 to 8 years old; must be cheap; nothing fancy wanted. Apply from 9 to 12, at 409 West Washington-st. O. C. GIBBS.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK, AT southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, SOUND AND kind in every respect. Also express wagon and harness. Must be right. Call at RUTH'S, 85 and 87 Canal-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 HEAVY WORK HORSES, sound, and good workers, from 6 to 9 years old; also two heavy lumber wagons; pay cash. Call at 313 Stewart-av., up-stairs, near Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD BUSINESS horse; also harness; describe property, and give price. M B, care of Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER. INQUIRE for two days at PATRICK'S Livery Stable, 782 Michigan-av. Also, at LARSON & CO.'S stable, on Twelfth-st., between State and Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING MY CHECKS FOR watches left for repairs previous to the fire are requested to send their address to me at Tribune office. J. P. TYLER, formerly 108 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR ADJUSTED CLAIMS ON the Republic Insurance Company. LEVI WING & Co., 336 Wabash-av.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS PUT UP FOR 75 cents per foot (approved by the Insurance Boards). Orders by mail promptly attended to. HYDE PARK CEMENT PIPE WORKS, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESERTION, cruelty, etc. Fee after decree. Eight years' experience. Address Box 1037 Post Office.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, by an experienced and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESERTION, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1037.

PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' TONGS REPAIRED at No. 72 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av. AUGUST HIEBERT.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF NOT less than $5,000, to take an active interest in the manufacture of cane-seat chairs, at Indianapolis, Ind. Business has been established for years, and in good shape. Man must be capable of acting as salesman or bookkeeper. A good chance to the right man. For full particulars inquire of STOLL & BARNES, 34 and 36 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—CAST-OFF OR NEW CLOTHING, furniture, dry goods, bedding, musical instruments, guns, pistols, old gold and silver, jewelry, old coins, curiosities, relics, &c. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 32 West Lake-st. near Canal.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—120-GALLON LARD kettle, to set in brick. Address, stating price and where to be seen. OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, 58 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND desk at 38 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR NOT LESS THAN 10 years, from 25 to 100 foot in the burnt district on the South Side. A cheap lease desired. Address at once, E F P, care of Mr. Kelsey, No. 112 Cottage Grove-av., giving location and price.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN WITH a few hundred dollars capital to connect himself with a drug store about opening on South Side. Single man preferred. Address X Z, 129 Third-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power: threshing, 6 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills. Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines, and mortising machines. 80 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND HOIST-wheel, with stanchions, wire-roller, rope, &c., in good order. Address HENRY GROH, 279 Front-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO HUNDRED HORSE-power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order. Cost $12,000; price $6,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., 486 and 488 [illegible], Boston.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY FEET THREE-INCH shafting, with pulleys and hangers complete, for planing mill and sash factory; also two flooring machines, one flooring and siding machine, one surfacer, one resawing machine, one grindstone, with frame and pulleys complete. Apply at 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 20-HORSE POWER portable steam engine, nearly new. Apply 33 [illegible] Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE for lots in Burnt District or building materials, 7 marble front houses, mansard roof, 12 rooms each, brick barn, south front, on Fullerton-av., near Halsted-st.
Also, 75x150 ft. near Seminary-av.; on Seminary-av. 1 brick house, 15 rooms; 1 frame with brick basement, 15 rooms; 2 frame houses, 13 rooms each.
Also, 1 1-2 story frame with brick basement on Montana-st. All the above have barns.
Also, 2 Gothic cottages, south front, on Clybourne-place, between Elk Grove-av. and Girard-st. with lots 25x118 ft.
All the above are new and just completed.
Also, 1 3-story brick store on State-st., Belvidere, Ill.
Also, 160 acres with house, barns, etc., adjoining the city of Rockford, Ill., suitable for subdivision. Will sell all or in parts on easy terms of 10 year payments. JOHN R. MALLERS, Builder and Contractor, 273 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL BUY THE 13-ROOM house, with lot 50x100, at No. 12 West Kinzie-st., suitable for business. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT OLD RATES—50 STICKS NEW pine timber, size 12x14, 22 feet long. Call at 215 South Desplaines-st. J. COUGHLAN.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER OF POLK AND Desplaines-sts., for manufacturing, on terms to suit. Inquire at Union Insurance and Trust Co., 30 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—142 FULTON-ST., NEW building 120 by 48 feet. P. W. GATES, 40 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS double house, centrally located, with an acre of ground, splendid fruit, in the pleasant village of Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wis., three hours' ride from Chicago. The most beautiful country residence out of Chicago, and can be had at a great bargain. Address, for price, &c., A. L. KANE, 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE burnt district; residences and unimproved property. Parties seeking investments are respectfully requested to call and examine lists. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE 546 Michigan-av. One of the most handsomely finished houses in Chicago. Terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOT SUITABLE FOR stores, basements and hotel, about 75x100, located on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. I hold the abstract titles all right; will be sold at a grand bargain, for I mean business. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN THE BURNT district on Madison, Washington, and Randolph-sts., and the avenues. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 995 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—EAST VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN Wells and Franklin. Price low; balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 9 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER STATE AND MADISON-sts., 60x107 ft.—a bargain. 80 feet on Dearborn, near Washington-st., $72,000. 175 feet corner Wells and Monroe-sts.—$700 per foot; very cheap. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR OR TO RENT—THE HALL OF the Bohemian Benevolent Literary Association "Slavanska Lipa," No. 74 and 76 West Taylor-st. There is a complete scenery for theatres, also very good for concerts. Inquire at 528 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST RESIDENCE LOTS IN North Division, on Orchard and Sophia-sts. Five years' credit given and cash advanced to build. Parties wanting homesteads should call on BALDWIN & DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $500 TO $800 CORNER Egan and Wentworth-avs. Principal paid at the end of three years if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best built and most convenient houses in Cottage Grove. Very easy terms. J. C. McCORD, Douglas House.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 75 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Indiana-av., 8 rooms and lot—choice house—$5,500; $1,500 cash, $2,500 in 4 years. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—20X120 ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the new Palmer Hotel; will lease for 20 years; no revaluation. Address B. GROSSMAN, 120 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR LaSalle, lot 30x150 feet; also, lot 330x800 feet, North Branch dock property. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 539 Wabash-av., or 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT building on Madison-st., east of Halsted-st., 160 feet in depth.
20x150, southeast corner Adams and Oakley-st.
2-story and brick cellar house, Peoria-st., near Jackson-st.
50 feet, corner Van Buren and Peoria-sts., with house.
A large list of houses on leased lots, and some excellent business property between the river and Halsted-st. H. C. MOREY, 118 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW MARBLE FRONTS on South-av., 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements. Will be sold cheap, or rented upon reasonable terms to good tenants. W. E. SMITH, 25 University Place.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. NOS. 1118, 1120, 1122, new marble houses. Also block of 12 splendid rooms on Michigan-av., for a hotel. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT—A GOOD business lot on Canal-st., on long time, without any money down. Inquire at 800 State-st. from 10 to 1, of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AND CLOSets, with 5 years' lease at $30 per year; price, $1,250. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—8X183 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner of Washington and Union-sts.
25x140 feet on West Lake-st.
Several fine lots in burnt district, to which we invite attention of capitalists. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 107 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., lot 25x100. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 91 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., lot 25x80. A good location for business. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 32 DESPLAINES-ST., ADJOINING Globe Theatre, on leased ground; lease has five years to run. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,175 EASY PAYMENTS, WILL buy a beautiful, bran new cottage and large lot near Thirty-first-st., in good neighborhood. See owner, 822 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Sturtevant-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old price and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, houses, lots, and farms, cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 800 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SUBurban residence at Lemont, Ill., on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, only 25 miles from Chicago; two minutes' walk from depot; good cistern, well, and barn; house is nearly new, and furnished in first-class style. For particulars inquire of J. A. FISK, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, NORTH Evanston and Glencoe, houses of from 5 to 10 rooms. Prices from $1,500 to $5,500, rent from $10 to $20 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 Canal-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL NEW 7-room cottage and lot at North Evanston; only $200 down and $15 a month until paid. Now, get you a house, and pay no more than you would pay for rent. I also have a few lots left, cheap—$50 down, and $5 monthly. IRA BROWN, Room 4, southwest corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, to close an estate, a first-class residence, and grain elevator, doing a large business, in best part of Illinois. Price, $15,000. Address G. H. EDWARDS, Lanark, Carroll County, Ill.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH WILL PURCHASE 320 acres of fine heavy pine timber land in Wayne County, Mo.; perfect title, and worth to-day $1,500. I must sell; have lost all in the fire. Address Box 63, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, 32 miles from Chicago. Is well timbered, with house, barn, granary all enclosed. Terms easy. Address SINNOTT BROS., Barrington Ill.

FOR SALE—600 ACRES PINE LAND ON YELlow River, in Wood County, Wisconsin, with steam saw-mill, blacksmith shop, boarding-house, and barns. Also, with above if desired, 1,000 acres stump lands. Address BARRY, care W. E. Stockton & Co., Room 1, No. 42 South Canal-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOTS ON SECOND or Third-sts. near Wood. Also a cottage and lot in same vicinity. E. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 132 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, LOTS in the burnt district. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE, WITH ground lease, worth $1,000 to $1,500—will pay $1,200 cash. Only owners apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 304 Madison-st.

WANTED—25 OR 30 FEET BETWEEN VAN Buren, Washington, Dearborn and Market-sts. Owners who want all cash address B D, Box 666 P. O.

WANTED—HOUSE AND STORE, WITH LOT, on West Side, worth about $5,000; none but owners apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 304 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A TWO-STORY FRAME house; must be on the South Side. Address 221 Third-av., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PERSON WANTING TO BORROW money for a term of years, for building or other purposes, can address, stating amount, time, and description of property, FRANKLIN, Tribune Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

I WILL RECEIVE CASH OFFERS FOR $80,000 adjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Company. WILLIAM H. SISSON, No. 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, and pianos. Also, on watches, diamonds, and silverware. Same bought. E. ROGERS, 137 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago. Highest cash price paid. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A FEW APPLICATIONS FOR large loans, for a term of years. Eastern capital; low rates; small commission. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—POLICIES IN LAMAR, GARDEN CITY AND STATE INSURANCE COMPANIES of Chicago. Highest cash price paid, and latest information furnished. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 219 West Madison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT for short time, on government bonds or A 1 collaterals. No delay. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

$100,000 OF POLICIES IN THE LAMAR Insurance Company of Chicago wanted by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 219 West Madison-st.

$150,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS farms for 5 years at 10 per cent, and a commission. J. H. NICHOLS & CO., 11 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A CHOICE LOT ON LaSALLE, near Randolph-st.
100 feet on Quincy-st., near State, extending through to Jackson.
230 feet on Washington-st., between Peoria and Sangamon-sts. A fine location for hotel or business purposes. Will lease single lots if desired. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS purposes, 80 feet front by 80 deep, between Clark and LaSalle on Lake-st. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE—VERY DESIRABLE LOT, 50x100 feet, cor. Fifth-av. and Van Buren-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES ON EAST side of Michigan-av. (Lake Park), between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE 5-STORY, double front store, Nos. 217 and 219 North Main-st., between Pine and Olive-sts.; store 43x155 feet to alley; lately occupied by Messrs. Dodd, Brown & Co.; possession given January 1, 1872. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 305 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE NEW store, 30x130 feet, on Fifth-st., half block north of Southern Hotel; possession given December 1. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 305 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Dwelling house 818 Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., 2 large parlors, 12 smaller rooms, and additions made to suit parties wishing to hire. GRANGE SARD.

TO RENT—48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—SECOND floor 50 feet, third floor 75 feet deep, for merchandise, publishing, &c. A. KIDDER, office rear 48 in alley.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of rooms, first floor, 22x70, light and airy, suitable for an insurance company, or any light business, with a fire-proof vault. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE 180 WEST Randolph-st. Apply to F. JACKSON, Room 3, Rice & Jackson's Block, Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, AT 441 Wabash-av., corner of Peck-court, fine well-lighted rooms. On main floor—One room 22x44 feet, two bay windows; two rooms 14x21 feet each. On third floor—One room 22x36 feet. Also, basement, well-suited for brokers' and engineers' offices. Apply to JAMES MORGAN or R. W. BRIDGE on the premises.

TO RENT—BARN, NO. 111 SOUTH PAULINA-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT ROOM 5 MASONIC Building.

TO RENT—STORE 275 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., cheap, only $35 per month; 20x60; two show windows and fixtures, with show case.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR OFFICE USE, AT 208 South Clark-st. Inquire at 142 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT OFFICE. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT STORE on State-st., with low rent; possession given at once; suitable for any kind of merchandise, would make first-class liquor store. Inquire of J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, for business purposes, furnished or unfurnished, in the most central and finest block in the city. Apply to M. D. BROWN, 94 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, NEAR CORner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Address S. H., Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT IRON FRONT—143 LAKE-st., 20x150, four stories, with high ceilings and a well-lighted basement, to be completed by February 1. Tenants wanted; for further description and particulars apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON ELDRIDGE COURT—NEAR State-st., a new one-story and basement brick building, the first floor suitable for offices. The basement will be spacious and well lighted. Will be ready for use about November 20. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER—A TWO STORY brick building, with steam power, in South Division. Apply to T. B. GRANT, No. 10 and 12 N. Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HALL 40X50, 22 FEET HIGH, FOR carpet, notion, boot and shoe, or millinery store. Also one 22x80, for manufacturing. N. S. GROW, 491 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., CORNER OF ELdridge-court, corner store, 22x80, and rear basement. Also, basement of No. 470, 22x80, in same block. Possession January 1. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, first floor front; rent cheap. 185 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR A LADY, with or without board. Apply at 269 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for sleeping room for two young men, at 205 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, OR PART OF A HOUSE, No. 217 Carroll-st., furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife, suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—ELEGANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Ashland-av. Reply, giving reference, to M B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 287 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board. Location good. 251 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, brick barn, &c., near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN & DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AT HARLEM—HOUSE containing ten rooms, in good order, one block from depot. Apply immediately C. E. ROE, 111 South Green-st., or at Harlem.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, TWO stories and basement, furnished throughout, hot and cold water gas, bath-room, &c., pleasantly located, near Douglas University; will be let to a responsible person for a residence only to 1st May next, or longer if required. Inquire at 43 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, OR FURNIture for sale, on Wabash-av. between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; has all modern improvements and conveniences. Address G B C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, on Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts. Apply to BARKER & WAITE, 46 E. Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY house, brick basement; eleven rooms including kitchen; has all the modern improvements; lot 100 feet front; stable in rear; situated on Lake-av., near Douglas-place. Address D. W., Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 78 HONORE-ST., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson, brick house of 11 rooms; $50. No. 39 Warren-av., house 10 rooms; $50. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, at Wheaton. H. WHIPPLE, Room 6, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO SIX ROOM COTTAGES ON West Clybourn-place. Apply to JOHN R. MULLER, builder and contractor, 273 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 746 WABASH-AV., FURnished or unfurnished (12 rooms), for residence or business purposes. Apply at house.

TO RENT—A RESIDENCE OF ELEVEN rooms, Adams-st., near Jackson-st., for $50 per month, and furniture to the amount of $700 for sale. Apply to F. M. CHAPMAN, from 1 to 4 p. m., 247 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—12 ROOM HOUSE, WITH BASEMENT room, closets, cellar, and $1,000 worth of good furniture for sale; rent of house $50 per month. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame dwelling, No. 35 Cottage-place. Convenient to railroad and horse cars. Water, sewer, and gas. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADIson-st., basement cottage, 10 rooms, 1 1-2 blocks from the Madison-st. horse cars, near Western-av.; large lot; $30 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 267 MAXWELL-ST., NEAR Halsted, 5 rooms and water. Furniture for sale, from $100 to $300. To lease until May, 1872, with refusal to May, 1873. Address WM. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate and House-renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, two blocks from horse cars. Also, building for horse-cars purposes on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 539 Wabash-av., or 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side, pleasant location, within half block of horse cars, good barn, &c. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st., or 539 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, to a private family, owner desiring to reserve rooms for himself and wife. 817 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 162 CALUmet-av. or will sell furniture. Apply at house.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration; Chicago, its Past, Present, and Future." The origin, progress, and results of the Great Chicago Conflagration; graphic scenes, incidents, and details of the disaster; list of the principal bankers, manufacturers, and merchants who are losers; a complete picture of Chicago, before and after the fire; the trade and commerce of Chicago, and details of its municipal affairs, and the great fires of the world. By Geo. P. Upton and James Sheahan, Editors of The Chicago Tribune. A book of about 400 pages, illustrated by the best artists, and will be worthy the confidence of all. Will be sold exclusively by subscription. Agents wanted in every town. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A concise history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. To be complete in one handsomely bound octavo volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by Chapin & Gulick, from photographic views taken on the spot. Agents' bound prospectus (price, 50c) now ready. For circulars, etc., address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 12 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GREAT CHICAGO Fire. The crowning horror of the nineteenth century. 100,000 persons reduced to beggary. Fearful scenes; heart-rending incidents. 1,000 copies of this book selling per day. Sample copy, post paid, 50 cents. This book contains a splendid map, illustrations and a very full history. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 PER DAY CAN be made by either sex, with my new articles. Samples sent free. C. M. LININGTON, 96 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND county to sell the latest and most novel invention for marking linen, books, cards, etc. Send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, General Western Agent, 122 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S GREAT WESTERN Map and Picture Depot furnishes the best line of goods in America for traveling agents. Full stock of maps, charts, engravings, photographs, chromos, and thrilling pictures of Chicago in flames, $7 per hundred; also, thrilling complete history of the conflagration, embellished with maps and pictures, $25 per hundred. Send for circular of popular goods. GEO. F. CRAM, 20 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BOOKS AND MAPS. Charles Dickens' works in 14 vols., 225 full-page illustrations, $1.50 per volume. Uncle Tom's Cabin, $1; specimen volume sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. Lloyd's new maps; all the separate States, the Western States, American Republic, World, Palestine; and charts and pictures of all kinds. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 20 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN the Northwest, males or females, to canvass for an elegant chromo picture; size, 17x21 inches. Sample, with splendid walnut and gilt frame, sent on receipt of $2.50, worth $5. R. B. LANDON, AGENT, NO. 4 Lind Block.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PICTURES AND maps showing burnt district. Send 25 cents and receive samples and terms to agents. R. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 4 Lind Block.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO ARE WELL-ACquainted with the cigar and tobacco business. Apply, for two days, at 58 W. Madison-st. G. H. WHITE.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 144 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—A KNABE PIANO, 4 ROUND CORNERS, new. Apply at 567 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY REPORTERS. Call at the Mercantile Agency, 389 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MALE NURSE. Apply to DR. A. J. BAXTER, 48 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH to apply at 210 West Randolph-st., where tickets can be had to St. Louis for $7; Memphis, $12; Vicksburg, $17; New Orleans, $20, and still lower rates to those going by boat from St. Louis. Don't forget the number, 210 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—BOYS TO CLEAN LANTERNS AT the Chicago Manufacturing Co., 213 and 215 South Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN TO GO SOUTH, STEADY work. Laborers' tickets for sale to all points at 108 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR JOB PRINTING; one who has followed the business in the city. References required. Address 555, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS farm work. Apply at stove store, corner of State and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOX-MAKER to take one-half interest in, and to start a box-factory in this city. Apply at 343 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 5 p. m., Nov. 17.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT man to drive a light one-horse truck; must be thoroughly acquainted with the city and railroad depots, and fully understand how to take care of horses. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—AN EASTERN PARTY WITH capital desires to secure the services of a competent and reliable man thoroughly acquainted with the retail grocery trade of Chicago, with the view of establishing here a first-class store. A liberal salary will be paid to a man of character having the necessary qualifications. Apply by letter giving references. Address G, care of A. N. WRIGHT & CO., 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 MORE men to go into the pineries in Michigan and Wisconsin; a printer's work and free fare given with good wages and board. Also for sale, cheap tickets for those going South. EMPLOYMENT HEADQUARTERS, Room 3 1-2 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—PINERY HANDS TO GO OUT TO-day; free fare; call early. Also 100 men for railroads and quarries to go South. Cheap tickets South. E. A. ANGELL, 20 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAN; A GOOD SUITABLE man. Apply to P. HICKS, 134 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL THE BEST 25 cents articles in the West. Stamp for reply, 25 cents for sample. 533 State-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORN Sheller. Capacity, 8 bushels per hour. Retail for $1.50. 1,000 easily sold in each county. No charge for rights; good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 154 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A MEDICAL STUDENT—CHANCE to study in a small drug store. Board furnished. Address H. B. UPTON, M. D., Osceola, Stark Co., Ills.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY Book-keeper. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 1728, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SASH, DOOR, and blind business, in this city. Must have experience in the business, and understand making estimates for all kinds of ordered work. Reference required. Inquire at southeast corner of Lake and Canal-sts.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A THOROUGH PREscription clerk and salesman, who also speaks and writes English well. Apply to E. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMPORTING house of white goods, embroideries and laces, a salesman to reside and represent them in Chicago; must have a good acquaintance with the jobbers of that and neighboring cities. Address, with real name, reference, and salary expected, Box 3114 Post Office, New York.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN—RETAIL; young man not less than two years' experience. BULLOCK BROS., corner Twenty-first and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE. MUST be competent to put up prescriptions. German preferred. Call at 185 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON WHO UNderstands bookkeeping and can assist in store, etc. One who is willing to work at wages to correspond with the times. Best of references required. HOWE'S SCALES, 126 Michigan-av., 9 a. m.

Trades.

WANTED—1 SHOEMAKER AND A COBBLER. Steady work for the winter if the men are steady. Highest wages paid. Call at 776 Halsted-st., Stock Yards. P. TIERNEY.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 PAPER BOX MAKER, to take charge of an entire box factory. Apply at No. 124 North Main-st., Merchants' Paper Collar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MATTRESS MAKERS, BY WILSON APPLEYARD & CO., 566 West Lake-st., corner of Oakley.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. APPLY at 578 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, competent to fill any position in a job office. Address with terms and references, Council Bluffs, Iowa, P. O. Box 586.

WANTED—SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS. APply to ROBERT GRIFFITH'S slate yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—TWO PRESSERS AND TWO BUTton-hole hands, on coats. No. 202 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH. BANGS BROS., 333 State-st., dealers in stoves, ranges, and furnaces.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD BRICK AND stone masons immediately on Thursday, between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A COUNTRY NEWSpaper office. Address REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Petersburg, Ills.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. To a reliable man, steady employment will be given. Address LUND & CANE, Marseilles, Ills.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOSITOR. A STEADY situation for a good compositor. Apply to EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE MAchinists. None but first-class workmen need apply. UNION BRASS MANUFACTURING CO., 213 and 215 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—SIX COOPERS—PAINT-KEG coopers preferred. Steady work at good wages. JOHN BRIODY, 88 Kansas-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 GOOD BRICK masons and 12 good laborers, on the corner Twenty-first and Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 GOOD BRICK masons on State-st., 500 feet south of Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred; steady place and good wages to one that can come well recommended. Apply at 526 State-st.

WANTED—MATTRESS MAKERS—AT A. S. ESMAY & CO.'S, 138 West Lake-st., basement.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER; ONE WHO CAN do plain ruling preferred. Enquire corner State and Twenty-second-st., over Broadway market.

WANTED—A COFFEE ROASTER, AT THE WESTERN MILLS, 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A HORSE SHOER—A GOOD TURNer and fitter can have steady work by calling at 248 West Lake-st. O. WARNDORFF.

WANTED—12 GOOD MATTRESS MAKERS AT G. B. STACY & SON'S Corn Husk and Bedding Warehouse, 543 and 545 State-st.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, 1 GASfitter and 2 boys with some experience at the business. Call at 118 West Monroe, corner Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—ONE LIVING AT home, who can come three times a day preferred. Apply at 40 South Ada-st., between 8 and 9 a. m., or at 1:30 and 2:30 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT 14, TO TEND A small store. Apply at 396 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, OR ENGlish girl to do housework. Good home; moderate wages. Apply at 186 West Van Buren-st., (hardware store.)

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO, A LAUNdress. Apply to Mrs. C. H. HAPGOOD, No. 148 Ellis-av., in the second block north of Douglas-place.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of three; wages, $2.00. Apply at 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 212 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 329 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a large family. 38 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, EITHER NORWEgian, Swede or German. Must understand all kinds of cooking. Apply 54 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT AND WILling to do general housework in a private family, will find a situation at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for housework; must be a good cook. City reference required. Wages $2.50 per week. Apply at 607 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook. Apply immediately, at 1335 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. None other need apply. Call 569 Fulton-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER at Brown's West Side Pattern Emporium, 138 West Madison-st., opposite Gossage & Co.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO work on shirts. 485 South Halsted, up stairs.

WANTED—SOME GOOD DRESSMAKERS, MRS. RUBEN, 231 Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT No. 27 East Polk-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS; ONLY those who fully understand the business. Come prepared to commence work immediately. MRS. WILCOX, 1061 Indiana-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS KATE MURPHY WILL please send her address to WILL, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL FRANK G. LYON PLEASE call or send his address to 399 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL—WILL OTTO BURBANK PLEASE send his address to D. ALDEN, 78 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION OF AUGUST Schuster, who was in Chicago the spring of 1866, will be thankfully received by his little son. Address FREDDIE SCHUSTER, Helena, Montana Territory.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mr. Cook, formerly janitor of the building 38 and 40 LaSalle-st. Address G. G. WIESWANGE, care of Tribune office.

PERSONAL—EDWARD RICE, WHOSE RELAtions in Gothenburg, Sweden, are anxious about him, is requested to inform them of his address.

PERSONAL—WILL MR —— PLEASE RETURN to 391 Warren-av. the silk hat he took from Union Park Church Monday evening.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Richard Morrissey. Was in Grand Rapids, Mich., when last heard of. He is wanted at home immediately. JOHN MORRISSEY, 418 State-st. Michigan papers please copy.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPItal to join the undersigned in opening a fashionable dining hall. Address W. W. HIGGINS, Briggs House.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200—A LADY or gentleman. Can win $2,500 before spring. Address THOMAS, Tribune, for days.

PARTNER WANTED—SOME ENERGETIC business man; one not afraid of work, to take half interest in a second-hand furniture store and jobbing shop; capital required, $2,000. None need apply that do talk, for my time is money. Call at 77 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel doing a business of $3,000 a month. Inquire or address REVERE HOUSE, Canton, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN COMmand a good share of [illegible] ... Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED German of steady habits; speaks and reads English well; writes commonly; could make himself useful in a hotel, grocery store, or any kind of work; can give good references. Address WM. R., Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house, bank, insurance, or other office, by a thorough, practical book-keeper and experienced business man, who is an extra first-class penman and accountant; very rapid and correct at figures; best of references. Apply at once or during next thirty days. Address ACCOUNTANT, 216 Fremont-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery store. Can speak English and German. Best of reference given. Address L. KARTH, 189 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 22 years, as collector or solicitor by some Chicago firm. Is a good penman and quick at figures. Address VERMONT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL acquainted with the business of the city wants a situation as travelling agent for a wholesale liquor house. Apply or address M J F, socond [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery store or produce commission house, by an Englishman, aged 36, of good address. Moderate salary to begin with. Address W L, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who would like to learn brick laying. Address JAMES CLARKE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS foreman or overseer on buildings. Has had large practical experience as carpenter and builder; also well posted in plans and details. Satisfactory references given. Address W M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS temperate compositor, married. Address R A, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS second girl or to take care of children. Apply at 185 Maxwell-st., for two days. City references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do up-stairs work. Inquire at present employer's 224 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, to do second or kitchen work in a small family. Best of city reference. Apply at 308 Carroll-av., corner of May.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—MRS. TABER, FORmerly of 207 Michigan-av., can accommodate a few day boarders.

46 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board. Terms reasonable.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington.—A very desirable furnished double room, with board. Gas, fire, bath, etc. References required.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—SECOND DOOR from Madison-st.—Furnished front parlor, with board.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Board and Lodging for gentlemen only; $7 weekly, in advance. Day board, $5. No deviation. English family.

202 COLFAX-AV.—4 DOORS NORTH OF Douglas-place, east of South Park-av. Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent with board. Terms moderate.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms to rent with board on easy terms.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—WILL RENT FRONT parlor to two or three gentlemen, with board.

275 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms (parlor and bed-room off) furnished, with good board, in a small family, without children.

307 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY DESIRAble front parlor, either furnished or unfurnished, or would do as an office in a central location. Also, room for a single gentleman; board with both.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth-sts., one block west of State-st. car—good board and rooms for gentlemen or families at reasonable rates.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closet, and good board, in private family.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE UNfurnished rooms, and one furnished room, with board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

609 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent with board.

665 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms and first-class board in house with modern conveniences. Prices moderate. References exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent with board. References required.

1053 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT PARLOR, also one large sleeping room, to rent, with board. Mrs. E. WILLIAMS.

1074 1-2 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms with good board. Terms moderate.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth st.—Large furnished room, with closet, for two gentlemen, with board; a few day boarders wanted.

1182 WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR THREE or four gentlemen can be had. Late dinner.

INDIANA-AVENUE—SEVEN DOORS SOUTH of Twelfth-st., front parlor to rent with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman and wife, on Michigan-av. or thereabout, where there are no other boarders. Address J P, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, FOR TWO gentlemen. Not north of Adams or west of Desplaines, if in West Division. North Side would not object. State terms. References exchanged. Address P T H, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT AND NEATLY furnished room with board in a private family on the West Side, by two young men. References exchanged. Address F R S, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE ROOM AND GOOD board for a gentleman. Address T L B, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State. State location and terms. C T Y, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family for gentleman and wife on the West Side where there are no other boarders. State terms, which must be moderate, to A V S, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURnished room with fire, gas, and board; must be located on West Side east of Robey. Address, stating terms, GEO. DANIELS, 122 West Washington-st.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM WITH FULL OR partial board in pleasant location, east of Union Park; references exchanged. Address, with terms and location, A H L, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SINGLE room with board somewhere between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth-st. Leave answer, to-day, for X, care 163 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no children, west of Ann and north of Lake-st. Address GOOD PAY, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM, AND bedroom off, for self and wife, and 4 year old, in a private family. State terms and location. E S R, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, IN one of the best locations in the city. Inquire at 29 Blue Island-av.

A NO. 1 PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY WITH A good business, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., for sale, with negatives, cameras, and everything necessary for a first-class gallery, low for cash, or would take a city lot in payment. Inquire at 114 West Madison-st., Room 17, before 10 a. m. F. BUTTERFIELD.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen; fine opportunity. C. W. WAITE, Real Estate Agent, 253 West Madison-st.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OUT YOUR BUSIness, apply to the agency 195 Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; office hours 11 to 1.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF B. G. BURROWS, of Dayton, O., for sale. Price $2,500 in Dayton, or $2,650 delivered in Chicago. Address as above.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house for sale; 80 boarders in the house. E. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 132 West Madison-st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF STORE 85 State-st., near the corner of Eighteenth-st., for sale. Going East reason for selling. Call soon and secure a bargain; store 75 feet deep.

NOTICE TO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO make money. For sale, rent or lease on good and favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well-known Zoelly's City Brewery, with a first-class beer room attached, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord-sts., right in the heart of the city. The building was built especially for the business, and is a large brick building, and in complete order, machinery and everything. A plan of the brewery can be seen and also further and more satisfactory information can be had by applying to R. A. MILLER, Money Order Department, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 90 South Clinton-st., on reasonable terms. Half real estate and half cash, with long lease.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LEASE OR SELL, all or part of new foundry and machine shop, with good water-power, in a splendid location for manufacturing, and facilities for shipping unequalled. Possession given at any time. For particulars, call on L. T. WILCOX, at the Briggs House, for four days, or address CALDWELL, TWICHELL & CO., Three Rivers, Mich.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, HALF INTEREST in an old established produce commission house. Address MARKS, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN a genteel business that before the fire could not have been bought for double the amount. 16 West Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE. The Decatur Fire Company of Philadelphia, in consequence of the organization of the Paid Fire Department, offer for sale a second-class steam fire engine, built by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia. The engine is in better order than when first built, having recently been overhauled, repaired, and refitted with a new set of composition flues and everything complete. Only $2,500 cash. Address GEORGE F. SOVIE, Attorney-at-Law, 4708 Frankford-av., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—BRICK. J. F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2 YEAR LEASE OF A TWO-STORY house, store below; will be sold either separate or together with a complete set of butcher's fixtures. Apply at 163 West [illegible].

FOR SALE—STOCK STOVES, HOUSE-FURnishing goods and tinware, with a set of tinners tools all new and in good order; will exchange for shelf hardware and cutlery, at 126 and 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF HOUSE, BARN, AND lots No. 1126 State-st., with or without barn; lot fronts 140 feet, running back to Burnside-st.; house is large, suitable for hotel or boarding house. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND STORE 22x60, IN A 4-story brick block in one of the most frequented business streets. Apply 71 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF safe. Can be seen at 483 Wabash-av., back office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE STAND-UP double desk, eight drawers, good as new. Dry goods, groceries, or stationery, taken in exchange. Apply at Room 4, Stock Yard Exchange, Union Stock Yards.

FOR SALE—LAW LIBRARY—BY E. FOOTE, 408 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, ON SATURday, Nov. 18, 1871, at 10 a. m., the household goods, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, Brussels and other carpets, bookcases, [illegible] stoves, &c., &c., at 127 South [illegible]. B. HAYES, Constable.

FOR SALE—50 COAL COOKING STOVES FOR $8 each. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 20 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—500 YARDS OF SECOND-HAND carpet. Address where same may be seen, with price, CASH, 21 Louis-st., Chicago.

THE INDIANA [illegible]

Arrest of the Three [illegible]—Confession—Threatened [illegible]

Louisville, Ky. (Nov. 16). Despatch to the [illegible] Enquirer.

We to-day add another [illegible] ... terrible tragedy enacted near [illegible] ... County, Indiana, on Saturday [illegible] ... arrest of the three wretches [illegible] ... the awful crime has not in [illegible] ... the excitement either in [illegible] ... neighborhood or in the surrounding [illegible] ... The feeling of indignation [illegible] ... tense at Charlestown, Jeffersonville [illegible] ... Albany as at Henryville ... widely known, and stood ... mation of the public as exce[illegible] ... Christian people, that this [illegible] ... sent a thrill of intense horror [illegible] ... that knew them.

At 11 o'clock to-day Cyrus [illegible] ... wife, and his little son John [illegible] ... laid away in the grave, [illegible] ... wounds crying out to Heaven ... speedy and condign, upon the [illegible] ... ers. The scene was one of the [illegible] ... and affecting ever witnessed ... relatives, torn with grief ... wept like children as the cl[illegible] ... the coffin-box. The cold, cl[illegible] ... out its tears in rain-drops ... wind, sighing through the ... seemed a sad requiem to the ... many days have passed two m[illegible] ... go to meet these three who n[illegible] ... eily in the little rural burial-[illegible] ... anon Memorial Presbyterian [illegible]

Dr. Combs, of Charlestown, [illegible] ... their wounds, says Eveline ... ter, and Helen, the youngest ... Park, cannot possibly survive ... Each girl has three temple w[illegible] ... head. Helen is most horribly ... are now entirely insensible ... unconscious to pain, and Helen ... dead ere this. Eveline clings ... more tenacity, but her physic[illegible] ... her case utterly hopeless ... crushed in in three places, and ... the wounds the brains oozed ... has uttered since receiving the ... been of a semi-unconscious ch[illegible] ... morning it was discovered that ... had supervened, and her end ... say, will be speedy.

The confession of George Johnson [illegible] ... on Monday morning at Henryville ... arrest on Monday night of Squire ... James Davis. All three are ... their brutal appearance would ... fitness for the horrid crime ... were securely pinioned, and ... train at Henryville and taken ... ville, where they arrived at 4[illegible] ... 11 to-day, and were lodged in ... Prison, and were closely guarded ... 3:30 train on the Ohio & Mississippi ... left for Charlestown, upon which ... conveyed to that town, and lo[illegible] ... At the Charlestown depot an im[illegible] ... was assembled to witness the ar[illegible] ... prisoners. Sheriff Baxter had ... *comitatus* to preserve order. This ... sary, for the feeling against ... oners was intense. Threats to ... from the first convenient ... been freely indulged in during the ... was well for their safety that the[illegible] ... were sent to Charlestown by ... they been started over the ordinary ... road they never would have re[illegible] ... town alive. The citizens living in ... borhood of the murder would ... them before they had travelled ha[illegible] ... tance.

Squire Taylor, whom Johnson ... the killing, is known throughout ... County. Heretofore he has been ... as an honest, industrious man, and ... friends among the white people. ... predominates in his face, and he ... and careless look, even in the terri[illegible] ... gency in which he finds himself ... the confession of his partner in c[illegible] ... was formerly a slave, belonging to ... dock, of Jefferson County, Kentucky ... a great thief when young; served ... in the Kentucky Penitentiary, after ... lease moved to Indiana, and soon ... removal Craddock was murdered.

Taylor was a prominent member ... Colored Baptist Church, and played ... as successfully as any first-class vil[illegible] ... is a preacher and farmer.

George Johnson has a bad face ... ceedingly repulsive to look upon ... the impress of vice and hardness ... ignorant and, to some extent, st[illegible] ... looked terribly frightened when ta[illegible] ... the cars at Charlestown, and ask[illegible] ... hastened to jail, his fears being inc[illegible] ... the cries of several persons, "Ha[illegible] ... 'hang him!" He was immediate[illegible] ... before the grand jury, which was in ... and confessed the whole crime.

Johnson made the same statement ... grand jury that he made to the par[illegible] ... arrested him, to which he made ... before Justice Ryan, of Henryville ... stated that on Tuesday last he ... 'Squire Taylor, who stated to him ... knew a place where they could ... smart of money, and if he would help ... it he would share with him. This ... agreed to do, and a meeting was ... for last Saturday night at the grave[illegible] ... the Lebanon Memorial Church. When ... son arrived at the graveyard (Ta[illegible] ... Davis were already there) Taylor ... was ready. He ordered Johnson, w[illegible] ... arrived at the house of Park, to sta[illegible] ... in the yard, and, in case of alarm ... the back or porch door, which would ... signal for flight. He assigned Davis ... the light and he would do the killing ... they arrived at the house of Park ... went around the back way to the ... house and got an axe. He and Davis ... tered the house by the porch door ... ing Davis struck a light, and Taylor ... ately commenced the work of death ... axe. He first killed Park, then his w[illegible] ... the boy, John Wesley, then he struck ... three blows, and thought he had kill[illegible] ... then Eveline, the youngest daughter ... up in bed, and, as she ... stupefied with horror, she r[illegible] ... three blows on the head. A search ... the house was then commenced. Every ... and corner, drawer and trunk was exa[illegible] ... The murderers found $100 in money ... they secured. They then selected ... clothing, which they tied up in a qu[illegible] ... sheet, and, this done, left the house ... back door. When out in the yard ... called out: "Where are you, John[illegible] ... Johnson answered, "Here I am." The ... three left the premises by the back way ... ing through the garden and a turnip ... In both their foot-prints were left, a[illegible] ... measurement of them corresponds w[illegible] ... shoes worn by the three villains ... edge of the turnip-field a halt was called ... Johnson asked for a division of the ... Taylor told him he had but little mo[illegible] ... as soon as he went home and clean[illegible] ... clothes, and saw what he had, he ... make a fair division. Johnson didn't ... a cent of the plunder. While Taylor ... wielding the axe with such certain ... deadly effect upon the victims, not ... was spoken, nor a scream heard ... was profoundly silent, save the thud ... axe, as it clove the skulls of the sleeping ... ily. Johnson says he heard distinctly ... lick made by the bloody murderer ... between 11 and 12 o'clock when the m[illegible] ... ers entered the house. They remained ... side, Johnson stated, about an hour ... killing did not occupy above ten mi[illegible] ... The balance of the time was spent in ... ing the house. James Davis, who he[illegible] ... light for Taylor when he did the kill[illegible] ... the oldest man of the party, being ... of age. The animal is strongly marked ... the face, and has a reckless look that ... notes fitness for any crime. He, as w[illegible] ... Taylor, denies every statement made ... Johnson in relation to the murder, and ... so far as to say that he does not even ... Johnson.

Yesterday a portion of the clothing s[illegible] ... from Park's house was found at the hou[illegible] ... 'Squire Taylor. A search on Monday for ... of the articles taken from the murdered ... proved unavailing. The clothing found ... terday was given up by Taylor's wife ... consisted of a pair of pants and a vest ... coat. None of the money has yet been ... covered. The finding of this clothing ... Taylor's house verifies the statement ... Johnson, and fixes the guilt of Taylor ... A body of three hundred men, all ... mounted and armed, were reported to ... assembled at or near Obisco, seven m[illegible] ... from Charlestown, and in the neighborhood ... where the murder was committed, ... o'clock to-night, with the intention ... starting about midnight to Charlestown ... take the murderers from the jail ... hang them. They were expected to ... town between 3 and 4 o'clock in the m[illegible] ... ing. This is no drunken mob, made ... rowdies, but an assemblage of the most ... spectable of the citizens of the county ... of them members of the Presbyterian, M[illegible] ... odist, and Christian Churches; others ... well-to-do farmers, and all terribly in earnest ... in their determination to bring the bl[illegible] ... murderers to the gallows without fur[illegible] ... ceremony. An effort was being made to ... this mob, but no one thought at 8 o'clock ... night, when we left the town, that it w[illegible] ... be successful. We may, therefore, reason[illegible] ... expect to hear the news this morning ... Taylor, Davis, and Johnson have expi[illegible] ... their crimes with their lives.

A Man Leaves His Property to a [illegible] and Dumb Asylum to Avoid Being Talked About.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

The late R. W. Durham, who owned a ... property near Chico, and whose demise ... recorded but a short time since, always ... the reputation of being an eccentric ... He was a good neighbor, a kind, gene[illegible] ... hearted man, but withal odd, queer ... eccentric in his ways. Being asked by ... of his friends what he intended to do w[illegible] ... his vast property, he replied: "I am goi[illegible] ... leave it to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum; I ... to leave it to those who will not talk ab[illegible] ... me after I am dead." This whimsical ... it seems was carried into execution, for ... opening his will, it was discovered that ... had willed the main part of his immense ... property to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... San Francisco. Some property he possessed ... in the States was willed to relatives living ... there, and to a brother residing in this State ... he willed the interest arising from $[illegible] ... during his life. But the remainder of ... property, amounting to about $100,000 ... to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. But ... arises a technical question which may ... validate the bequest and render it inoper[illegible] ... ative. There is no Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... in San Francisco. The asylum is located ... Alameda County, and this raises a fine p[illegible] ... of law on which to turn a lawsuit. Although ... the courts have decided, in cases where ... wording was at error with the interest, to ... the probable intention of the testator must ... be taken into consideration, still there ...